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28,061 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1973 Established 1887

AY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: rs. Temp. 46-57 (8-3). Tomorrow similar. day's temp. 52-57 (11-6). LONDON: Partly Temp. 46-57 (8-3). Tomorrow similar. day's temp. 52-46 (11-6). CHANNEL: Very ROME: Sunny. Temp. 68-41 (19-5). NEW : Cloudy. Temp. 53-45 (12-7). Yesterday's 55-46 (13-8).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

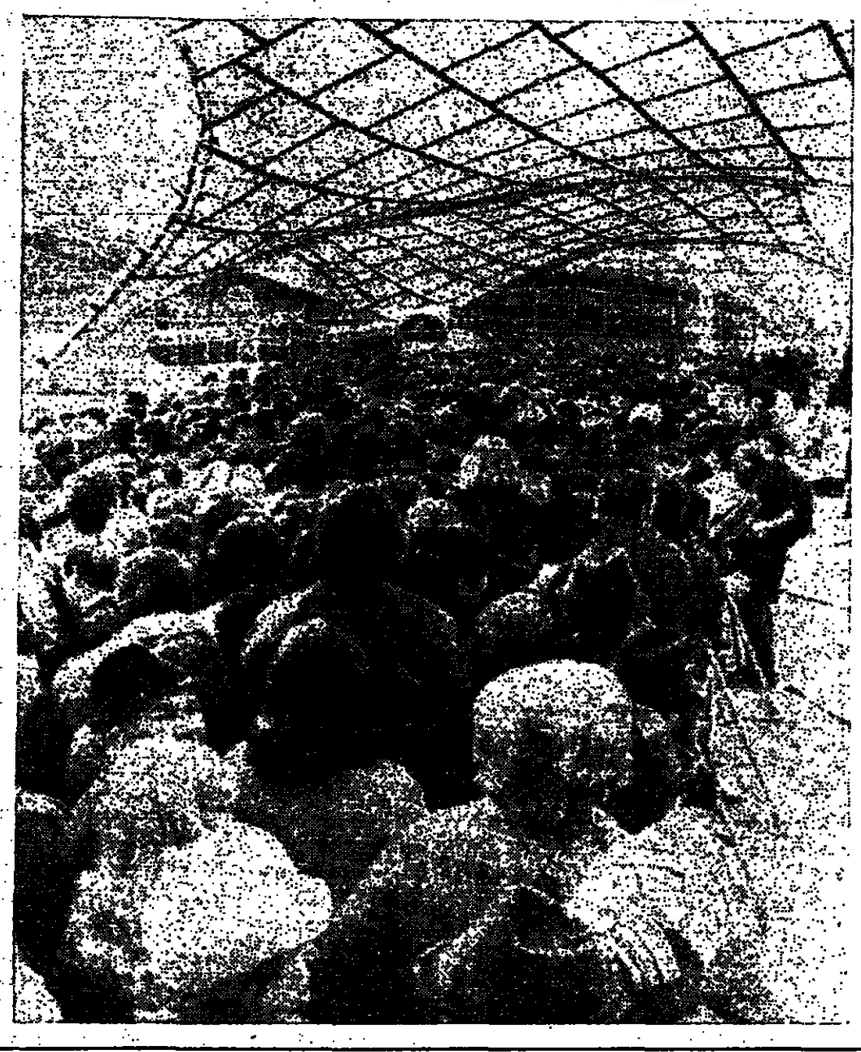
Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fior.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25Rials	Turkey	T.£5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military	80.30
Israel	1.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

Soccer To Me

At right are some of the 3,000 ccer enthusiasts who braved ar-freezing temperatures to y tickets for the 1974 World p football matches when they nt on sale at 8 a.m. yesterday Munich's Olympic stadium. The matches will be played n est Germany and West Berlin. arting in Frankfurt on June and winding up with the al in Munich July 7. Of the 129,000 tickets available, 1,250,- 0 are being offered in advance les in West Germany and 0,000 abroad. The rest will e d at the gate, before the atches.

By noon some of the 200 sales ffices had sold out—all the way rough the final.

The record for waiting in line parently was set by a man o arrived at Frankfurt's train ation sales office at 10 a.m. nday. Purchasers yesterday t receipts to be traded in ter for tickets—a move to wart ticket scalpers and coun- rfeiters.



AP.

Brandt Set For 3-Day Israel Visit

His Official Trip To Start June 7

By John M. Goshko

BONN, April 2 (WP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt will go to Israel on June 7 for a three-day official trip that will make him the first West German chancellor to visit the Jewish state while in office.

Formal announcement of the date for Mr. Brandt's visit was made today in both Jerusalem and Bonn. Political observers here immediately interpreted it as a sign that German-Israeli relations have again improved after a long period of tension.

Mr. Brandt actually had accepted Israeli Premier Golda Meir's invitation almost a year ago, and he originally had been expected to make the trip last fall. However, that plan was abruptly upset after the Arab terrorist attack at the Munich Olympic Games in September caused the death of 17 persons, including 11 members of the Israeli Olympic team.

The Munich tragedy provoked widespread criticism from the Israeli press and public about alleged West German mishandling of the situation. Then, last October, relations between the two countries deteriorated even further after West Germany released the four surviving terrorists from the Munich attack as ransom for a Lufthansa plane and its passengers hijacked in the Middle East.

Dispute Over Terrorists

As a protest, Israel briefly withdrew its ambassador from Bonn, and the two governments became involved in an acrimonious dispute about alleged West German "softness" toward Arab terrorist activity. Tempers began to cool after Mr. Brandt sent a personal, *conciliatory letter to Mrs. Meir.*

Today's announcement also was considered especially significant because it came two weeks after the leftist-leaning youth wing of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party, the Young Socialists, adopted an avowedly anti-Israel resolution, calling for withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territory.

The Young Socialists are expected to press this issue when the parent party begins its national congress at Hannover on April 10.

For this reason, the timing of the announcement today is seen here as Mr. Brandt's way of disassociating himself from the Young Socialist resolution. He and almost all other key party leaders already have indicated that they will oppose the resolution vigorously at Hannover.



United Press International.
Presidents Thieu and Nixon at ceremony in San Clemente.

2-Day Calif. Summit Talks

Nixon Gives Warm Welcome To Thieu, Vows Cooperation

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 2 (WP).— President Nixon warmly welcomed South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu here today with a pledge of continued cooperation in the post-war period and of economic aid in rebuilding his country.

But Mr. Nixon made no reference to any form of military assistance and pointedly noted in his welcoming remarks that South Vietnam now has the strength to defend its own independence.

President Thieu, on the other hand, warned that the road to lasting peace "is still an arduous one" and that "courage and tenacity" are essential to a lasting peace in the Pacific.

The South Vietnamese leader, known for his toughness and direct speech, noted that all American troops have now been withdrawn from Vietnam although "over 300,000 American troops still stay in Europe to bolster the defense of Western Europe more than a quarter century after World War II is over."

The difference in emphasis in the speeches of the two presidents was not surprising in view of Mr. Thieu's known desire to win from Mr. Nixon a promise of heavy air support should North Vietnam launch another large-scale attack.

All the issues facing the two countries will be explored "in depth and in detail" during the two-day meetings here, White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said.

These include the alleged North Vietnamese infiltration, the continuing fighting in Cambodia, the missing in action and other issues affecting all of Indochina, Mr. Ziegler said.

He promised a communiqué as well as statements by both presidents when the meetings end tomorrow.

Mr. Nixon reaffirmed the "strong and friendly" ties between the United States and South Vietnam, Mr. Ziegler reported after the first meeting of the two leaders in the President's office overlooking the Pacific.

Mr. Ziegler said that there had been in the first meeting, and would be in later meetings, full *discussion of U.S. plans for continued economic and reconstruction aid for Indochina.*

In answer to a question, Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

S. Vietnam To Boycott Truce Unit

Acts in Dispute On Ranger Post

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, April 2 (NYT).—The Two-Party Joint Military Commission, which began operating as a peace-keeping body only four days ago, was threatened with collapse today in a dispute over a besieged South Vietnamese Ranger outpost.

Saigon said that, until the dispute was settled, it would boycott the meetings of the commission and hinted that it was prepared to undertake major military action to relieve the ranger outpost.

The Viet Cong warned that if Saigon boycotted the meetings it would "bear the responsibility for the consequences."

The commission, composed of South Vietnam and the Viet Cong, took over the primary peace-keeping function in South Vietnam when the Four-Party Joint Military Commission, which included North Vietnam and the United States, disbanded March 28 in conformity with the provisions of the Jan. 27 Paris peace agreement.

Emergency Meeting

The two-party commission met Thursday for the first time and held an emergency meeting yesterday to discuss the ranger outpost dispute. Its next meeting is scheduled for tomorrow.

The ranger outpost is located at Tong Le Chan, about 50 miles north of Saigon. The base is manned by about 600 men and has been under siege by the Communists since Feb. 26, according to Saigon military authorities.

The base is said to have been assaulted 21 times and to have been under almost constant shelling. The government says that 15 men have been killed and 109 wounded at the base since the siege began.

According to the Communists, the fighting at the base started when troops launched "nibbling operations" against surrounding Communist-held areas.

Saigon has called upon the International Commission of Control and Supervision, also created under the Paris cease-fire agreement, to investigate the fighting at Tong Le Chan. But at a meeting today the group reportedly was unable to take any action. Sources said that Canada and Indonesia were pressing for an *immediate investigation while Hungary* and Poland were reluctant to go along without assurances that the investigators could operate safely.

Boycott to Continue

A spokesman for the Saigon government announced the boycott of the Joint Military Commission at a news conference this afternoon. The spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said that the boycott would continue until "the Communist troops stop their attacks or at least let us evacuate wounded soldiers who still remain at the base."

Col. Hien said that up to this afternoon no relief operation had been taken by Saigon forces but he added, "We will do whatever is necessary to relieve enemy pressure."

A Viet Cong spokesman, Col. Duong Dinh Thao, said that if the South Vietnamese side "unilaterally refuses to attend the Two-Party JMC meetings to settle all the matters of contention concerning the two parties, they must be held responsible for the obstruction."

Col. Thao said that on March 25 a two-hour truce was arranged at the outpost to permit the evacuation of wounded men but that Saigon had used the truce to resupply the base.

He claimed that during the March 25 truce Saigon sent three aircraft loaded with artillery shells into the base and that, since the truce, Saigon repeatedly had bombed areas controlled by the Viet Cong around the base.

The Viet Cong colonel charged

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

ftist Party Outlawed Morocco

3AT, Morocco, April 2 ers).—The Moroccan governtoday outlawed the counmain leftist opposition party id many of its leaders have arrested for organizing a subversive movement t King Hassan II.

overnment communiqué said ubversive movement tried nch guerrilla operations in ountains last month, plantmerous bombs in several ci- nd was responsible for a of *political assassinations* ear.

said the party, the Union ale des Forces Populaires P), was suspended as of to-

nded in 1959, the socialist was led by Abderrahim id, a former vice-premier, emains at liberty. But many s associates have been ar- and will be brought to

U.S. Consul's Car

communiqué listed among movement's activities the ng of bombs under the U.S. l general's car in Casa- a, at American cultural cen- in Rabat and Casablanca, t the principal theater in Because of faults in their facture, none of them ex- l, it added.

er bombs exploded in Oujda Nador, northeast Morocco, they damaged public build- but caused no casualties.

communiqué said the move- tried to launch guerrilla tions in July last year in areas—Khenifra and Sefrou, ntral Morocco and Ain Sefra, Oujda in northeast Morocco.

Guerrilla Attacks

t month a remote post of uxiliary forces was attacked oulay Bonazza in the Kheni- rea, while an armed band ed with security forces at nima, in east Morocco near lgerian border.

government said the "ter- s" and their leaders were ipulated" by the Libyan e of Col. Moamer Qadhafi, beams hostile broadcasts orocco twice a week.

communiqués last month, overnment accused Libya of cting, training and arming ubversive movement.

ngladesh Toll om Smallpox

ACCA, April 2 (AP).—Health ster Abdul Mannan said yesay that at least 3,000 persons Bangladesh have died from lpox since January.

r. Mannan said the epidemic taking a daily toll of 250. id not say if all were deaths. r. Mannan said 20,000 health kers had been pressed into ice in a vaccination campaign, h is aided by the UN World lth Organization.

Life in London

Is Worsening, Many Believe

LONDON, April 2 (UPI).— Life in London is getting worse, Londoners believe, according to a poll published today.

The Opinion Research Centre, in a poll of 952 Londoners, said that 73 percent of them felt London was getting worse as a place to live.

Nobody seemed sure whom to blame or what to do about it, the pollsters said. But residents were bothered most by traffic jams, jammed subways and buses, traffic fumes and traffic noise.

In Watergate Bugging Case

Ervin Rejects Nixon Proposal That Aides Testify Informally

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 2 (IHT). —Stating that White House officials are not "sacrosanct," Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C., chairman of the Senate special committee investigating the Watergate scandal, rejected President Nixon's offer to let his aides meet informally in closed session with the panel.

Moreover, he again threatened to seek the arrest of any presidential aide who refuses a committee subpoena to testify on the Watergate bugging and related charges of political sabotage against Democrats.

"I don't think we have any such thing . . . as royalty or nobility in this country that exempts a White House aide from appearing before a committee of Congress just like anyone else who is subpoenaed," Sen. Ervin, a leading constitutional scholar, said.

"I am not willing to elevate a White House aide above the great masses of the American people," he told a news conference.

White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler replied to Sen. Ervin's comments in a meeting with reporters at San Clemente, Calif., where President Nixon is spending a few days.

"I must express personal disappointment at the direction Sen. *Ervin's statements took this* morning," Mr. Ziegler said.

"It would seem that, as chairman of a select committee plagued by irresponsible leaks of tidal-wave proportions, we might have expected some constructive assurances from the chairman concerning improvement of the conduct of the business of his committee."

Then Mr. Ziegler said, "Let me just repeat—the White House intends to cooperate with the committee. We do not intend to try the issues on television shows, at press conferences or by leak, innuendo or overstatement."

Asked if the White House aides would testify, Mr. Ziegler replied: "We've always said that we

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Supreme Court Lets Stand Bar to Trans-Alaska Pipeline

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP). —The Supreme Court today let stand a lower-court decision blocking construction of the controversial trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

The high court refused without comment or dissent an urgent government plea to overturn the lower court. Thus, the justices left the future of the pipeline from Alaska's North Slope up to Congress.

The government, the State of Alaska and a consortium of oil companies had urged the court to overturn a decision issued in February by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here.

The Circuit Court said the government could not issue permits for construction of the pipeline on U.S.-owned land because the right-of-way needed exceeds the 54-foot width allowed by the Federal Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.

The government, describing the issue as a vital one involving national security and the nation's balance-of-payments drain due to the need to import oil from foreign buyers, had asked not only for high court review but re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

8,000 Halt Work At London Docks

LONDON, April 2 (UPI).— Work at London's dock halted today in a complex dispute over the second phase of the government's wage-control program.

Twenty-seven ships were made idle by the dispute. About 8,000 dock workers were involved.

The longshoremen objected to a pay deal within the limits set by Phase 2 of the government's inflation-fighting controls, which came into force yesterday. Rather than fight the pay deal, they insisted upon work rules that would mean more men working each ship.

Kosygin Arrives In Stockholm on A Five-Day Visit

STOCKHOLM, April 2 (Reuters).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin met Swedish leaders today to discuss ways of strengthening world peace and the improvement of trade and cultural links.

Police with helicopters and guard dogs operated a strict security screen at the airport and at Haga Castle, where the Russian guests are staying. Mr. *Kosygin arrived from Moscow* today on his first visit since 1968.

Although Jewish and Baltic refugee groups were holding demonstrations in Stockholm and other cities against the Russian leader's presence, the five-day visit began quietly.

The visit was described by officials here as a routine one, returning that of Premier Olof Palme to the Soviet Union in 1970.

U.S. Shoppers Open Weeklong Boycott and Meat Prices Begin to Fall

WASHINGTON, April 2 (Reuters).—American shoppers opened their weeklong meat boycott today, forcing prices at New York meat counters to plummet by as much as 50 percent.

But there was widespread agreement that the full effect of the nationwide protest against high prices would not be known until nearer the weekend, when housewives traditionally do most of their shopping.

The boycott, first called by Rep. William Cotter, D. Conn., already has hit meat purveyors, *with some major packers in the* Middle West having reduced slaughtering and grocery wholesalers planning reduced buying.

Even before the boycott got under way officially yesterday, its effects were being felt by stores, restaurants and related industries.

Some Stores Closed

Several supermarket chains announced that they would close today in support of the demand for lower meat prices and scores of others said they would not sell meat.

Many wholesalers laid off workers and gave *early vacations to* others.

Across the nation, housewives prepared meatless meals and restaurant-goers bypassed meat dishes in favor of other fare. By midday, purchases were reported down in many parts of the country and some markets reported a run on macaroni.

"Very few customers were at the meat counter this morning," Bert Kandell, manager of an Associated Food Store Co-Op, Inc., in Manhattan, said. "I expect a 50 percent loss in meat sales for the day."

Off 20 to 30 Percent

Lloyd Jarrell, meat manager of a giant open air market in Richmond, Va., said, "Our red meat sales were off 20 to 30 percent over the weekend." He said that beef sales were the hardest hit. Poultry sales remained steady, he said, and seafood sales went up 20 to 30 percent.

Like several other store managers, Mr. Jarrell said that he was stocking less meat than usual in anticipation of the boycott.

Jules Rose, executive vice-president of the 22-store Sloan Supermarket chain in New York, said, "We have cut down on meat purchases and our stock is not overly excessive."

Several supermarkets advertised meatless specials. One New York chain offered: "Choices to stretch every penny. From inexpensive meats and fish . . . to enjoyable eating with nonmeat substitutes."

A Charlotte, N.C., store ran a full-page newspaper ad this morning, two-thirds of which was devoted to seafood items.

A major grocery chain advertised in Washington today that it had dropped the price of boneless beef roast to $1.29 a pound, down 20 cents. It advertised other cuts of beef at similar reductions.

The boycott seemed to have lost little momentum by President Nixon's announcement Thursday that he had put a ceiling on the price of beef, pork and lamb.

But the boycott organizers and congressmen supporting it considered the President's action too little, too late in the face of price increases so far this year alone.

Since January in New York, ground beef has risen by 12 percent to $1.10 a pound, pork chops by 20 percent to $1.10 a pound, and lamb chops by 20 percent to $1.75 a pound.

Fish was being used widely in Washington, according to purchases made at the city pier. At Potomac River stalls, the sale of fish was reported up by about 30 percent, although there were complaints by shoppers that fish prices, also, were too high.

Against the Boycott

There were some protests against the boycott. More than 90 persons, most of them farmers *and their families, bought up the* entire stock of meat at the Red Owl Store at Rochester, Minn., spending $1,483.25.

Mrs. Robert Love, 25, paid a bill of $153.17 for her grocery cart full of hams, roasts and other meats.

"I just want to say meat and food prices are very reasonable. I feel we got some good prices," she said. Mrs. Love said she and her husband farm 1,000 acres.

In Congress, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz predicted that food prices would level off in the second half of 1973, and then begin to drop.

'Selective Buying'

In Bal Harbour, Fla., Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent urged shoppers to help combat high prices through "selective buying," not just for a day or a week, but "from now until adequate supplies become available."

But at a news conference in the Miami Beach suburb, he avoided commenting directly on the meat boycott.

"I think it is far more important that individual discretion be used by housewives. No one can tell the housewife what her family needs. Certain people need certain things because of their job requirements, their health requirements and the rest, and I think it's up to the individual housewife to make these decisions for her family," he said.

Asked if he was implying any criticism of the boycott, Mr. Dent replied: "I am implying unrestrained support for individual discretion on the part of each American housewife."

For Americans, an Attempt to Find Some Consolation From Abroad

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—While the cost of meat in *the United States is making shoppers roar, it may* give them satisfaction to know that meat prices are high everywhere, according to a check of supermarket prices in foreign capitals.

The foreign meat prices were reported today by the Agriculture Department in its weekly publication, "Foreign Agriculture." Some examples:

Sirloin steak in London was $1.88 a pound; in Washington, $1.69.

Veal cutlets in Stockholm were $2.82; in Washington, $2.29.

Pork loin in Japan was $2.29; in Washington, $1.29.

Lamb chops in Rome were $2; in Brussels, $2.49; in Washington, $2.19.

Broiler chicken in Tokyo was $1.67; in Stockholm, $1; in Rome, 63-71 cents; in Ottawa, 64 cents; in Bonn, 62 cents; in Washington, 65 cents.

Cambodia Jails 55 Astrologers

PHNOM PENH, April 2 (Reuters).—Fifty-five of Cambodia's top astrologers have been jailed because of widespread predictions that President Lon Nol will be ousted within a month, according to police sources.

The self-styled clairvoyants are now sharing crowded cells at military police headquarters with hundreds of opposition politicians, journalists and student radicals detained under emergency laws over the past fortnight.

The sources said the 55 had been arrested without formal charges. Nearly all Cambodians have implicit faith in their astrologers and consult them on all aspects of their lives.

Ulster Police Question 28 IRA Suspects

13 Taken From Bus Near Irish Border

BELFAST, April 2 (UPI).—Police today questioned 28 suspected Irish Republican Army members believed to have been going to or coming from training camps in the Irish Republic.

Troops picked up 13 men in a minibus Saturday night. They said they were on a fishing trip. Paratroopers became suspicious when they found only one fishing rod in the bus.

Another 13 men and two women detained yesterday said they were returning from a party in Dublin. Both groups were picked up near the border town of Newry, 35 miles southwest of Belfast.

The arrests followed a statement yesterday by rightist Protestant leader William Craig that he had information that members of the IRA's militant Provisional wing were being trained south of the border in the use of new weapons.

Escape Bid Foiled

Meanwhile, prison officers today foiled an escape attempt at the Maze Prison, outside Belfast, where IRA suspects are detained.

A government statement said the officers saw two men trying to cut the wire of a compound. A search uncovered a hacksaw blade and wirecutters.

Police shot and wounded a 15-year-old Protestant boy tonight as he and three others tried to hold up a truck in Belfast's Protestant Lisburn Road area, police said.

A 28-year-old member of the holdup gang was captured, but the two others got away, police said.

The 15-year-old was shot in the side. Police said his condition was "not serious."

In Londonderry, two youths planted a bomb that wrecked a tobacco shop. The owner and customers fled before the blast.

During the weekend and today, there were no other reports of bombing or shootings in Northern Ireland.

An army spokesman credited the lull to the sealing off of more than 150 Belfast streets with barbed-wire barricades and concrete blocks to funnel all traffic through army checkpoints.

"This has been our quietest weekend in months and, frankly, it has been achieved by walling off the two communities with what in effect is an iron curtain," the spokesman said.

Northern Ireland Secretary William Whitelaw ordered a full inquiry into the theft of guns from the Department of Forensic Science near Belfast at the weekend.

The weapons consisted mainly of arms found by troops. The weapons were being tested for possible links with murders or other shootings, police sources said.

1,600 Take Oath

Franco Forces Professors To Swear Public Allegiance

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, April 2 (WP).—The government has obliged 1,166 assistant university professors to swear a loyalty oath to Generalissimo Francisco Franco and all that he stands for in a solemn Bible, crucifix and candle ceremony in Madrid's Royal Theater.

The public ceremony Saturday was the price demanded by Education Minister Jose Villar Palasi —who presided along with the rectors of all Spain's universities —to grant the assistant professors lifetime tenure and guaranteed annual salaries. Upon taking the oath, they became a new professorial corps, formally integrated into the political system and responsible for upholding Gen. Franco's ideology and his laws on and off campus.

Despite earlier expressions of displeasure with the ceremony as "public humiliation," "psychological coercion" and "Fascist," the professors went through with the ritual without major protest.

In their colored academic caps and gowns, one by one they marched up to the stage, and, kneeling before the Roman Catholic symbols, swore allegiance to the chief of state, to his "fundamental laws" and to the principles of his monolithic national movement, the country's only legal political party.

Until now, only full professors and associate professors had tenure and guaranteed annual pay. They, too, take the oath—as must all Spanish public servants—but in private, simply by signing a printed form.

It was the first time since Gen. Franco overthrew the Spanish republic 34 years ago Sunday that civilians have been subjected to a ritual usually reserved for military occasions. The anniversary, and the religious tone, gave the event added significance. Observers stressed, however that the Catholic Church, which is in open conflict with Gen. Franco over civil liberties, pointedly did not participate.

It was not known what would befall the few assistant professors who, for one reason or another, failed to take part.

The granting of status and pay to the assistant professors who complied was viewed as the latest government move to enlist teaching staffs in its campaign to bring order to the country's universities. They are expected, according to sources, to enforce Gen. Franco's decrees of last summer, which placed the universities under direct government control and gave rectors and professors the power to fire dissenting teachers and students.

To date, however, the decrees have failed to impress students and professors, who have engaged in illegal strikes and sit-ins since the beginning of the academic year last fall. They also have defied the strict ban on student-professor assemblies to discuss mutual problems.

U.S. Ambassador Horacio Rivero, who has been visiting Spanish university rectors as he tours Spain, has been the victim of campus unrest. Last week he had to cancel a visit to Zaragoza University, which was shut down because of demonstrations, and 10 days ago he was stoned by striking Malaga University students.

The main difficulties, however, are in the large universities in Barcelona and Madrid. In Madrid's Autonomous University, for example, science professors have held sit-ins over the temporary suspension of five colleagues who objected to the reduction of their research grants. The vice-dean of the computer center quit in a clash of views over the curriculum.

In Barcelona, where its two universities are "in a state of exception," meaning that Spain's civil rights laws no longer apply, three deans have resigned to protest the indictment of more than 100 students for strike activities.

Most dissenting students and professors have been identified by a new secret service organization, which has provided university rectors with a blacklist of names and a summary of their activities.

Sadat Arrives In Libya for Merger Talks

CAIRO, April 2 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat went to Libya today for further discussions with Col. Moamer Qadhafi on the proposed merger between Egypt and Libya.

An official source here said that such contacts could be expected to increase to a "shuttle" of Egyptian and Libyan leaders as the Sept. 1 deadline for the merger approaches.

Officials in both countries admit that there are still many issues to settle before a full merger of the two states can take place. The Egyptian leader is expected to spend several days in Tripoli.

President Sadat has been portrayed by official sources in Cairo as proceeding cautiously into the union. President Sadat and Col. Qadhafi are also expected to discuss the entire Middle East situation and the Egyptian leader may touch on the recent incident in which Libyan fighters attacked a U.S. military plane over the Mediterranean off Libya.

Graham Regrets Remark on Rape

MONTREAT, N.C., April 2 (UPI).—Evangelist Billy Graham said today his recent statement that rapists should be castrated was "an offhand, hasty, spontaneous remark . . . that I regretted almost as soon as I said it."

He said he made the remark at a news conference in South Africa in response to a girl who had been gang-raped "and may be a psychological invalid for life" as a result.

"I meant to come back to [the comment] before the conference was over and correct it, but got sidetracked on other issues," Mr. Graham said.

"I unfortunately used a word which, in our sex-oriented culture, was emotionally charged and did not really clarify my true thoughts . . .

"It is interesting that the thought of castration for some people stirs a far more violent reaction than the idea of rape itself. Perhaps this is a part of our permissive society's sickness."

The evangelist said he did not actually favor such drastic punishment for rape. He said, "Ultimately, the answer to controlling crime is . . . to effect a change of heart."

Heath Rejects Call to Restore Death Penalty

LONDON, April 2 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath has rejected calls for reintroduction of the death penalty despite growing support for such a move by members of his own Conservative party.

Mr. Heath said in a letter, the contents of which were disclosed yesterday, that "the government has no proposal for reopening the question."

The letter was sent to Michael Fidler, a Conservative parliamentarian who has pressed for reintroduction of capital punishment for causing death by using a firearm.

So far, about 100 Conservative parliamentarians have signed a motion calling for restoration of the death penalty, which was abolished eight years ago.

The motion cannot be debated this parliamentary session. Political observers believe supporters of capital punishment may try to gain approval for the death penalty at the Conservative party's annual conference this summer and bring the matter before Parliament at the following session.

Israel Convicts 6 of Spying for Syrian Network

HAIFA, Israel, April 2 (Reuters).—An Israeli court here convicted six Israeli Arabs today of espionage and sabotage after they said they belonged to a Syrian-organized spy network.

The six initially had pleaded not guilty. But they reversed their plea today when the district attorney agreed to drop a charge of conspiracy to help the enemy in its war against Israel, which carried a possible life sentence.

Three other Israeli Arabs maintained their pleas of not guilty in the trial, the second of a series connected with a Syrian-backed sabotage and espionage network.

Last month, the same court sentenced two Jews and four Israeli Arabs to prison terms ranging from 2 to 17 years on charges of belonging to the same ring.

Two additional groups of suspects, including four Jews, will be brought to trial within the next few weeks.

Brandt Aide Denies Crisis In U.S. Links

Calls It 'Artificially Produced Psychosis'

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, April 2.—The alleged crisis in German-American relations is an "artificially produced psychosis" stirred up by partisan political elements on both sides of the Atlantic, the chief government spokesman said here today.

Ruediger von Wechmar said that "certain party political interests on both sides of the Atlantic" were fanning the fires of discord. He did not mention names, but his remarks were made shortly after Christian Democratic opposition leader Rainer Barzel warned that the present trend could lead to an end of security and freedom.

"Growing neutralism and anti-Americanism are proceeding hand in hand in the government camp with the damnation of anti-Communism," Mr. Barzel charged.

Atlantic Alliance

Mr. von Wechmar reiterated Chancellor Willy Brandt's past declarations that the government's policy of détente is based on a strong Atlantic alliance and the continued presence of American forces in Europe. He denied that there was any change in the traditionally close relations between the United States and West Germany.

He did not attempt to minimize the current problems in relations between the two states. Many of the problems had been around for years, he said, such as support costs for U.S. troops in Germany and the dozens of local problems connected with their presence here.

Added to these were more recent crises over currencies, customs, U.S. agricultural exports to the Common Market and Vietnam. The danger, he said, was that from these coincidental issues and partly through public ignorance, a crisis in confidence could be created.

Mr. von Wechmar declined to clarify reports alleging that Special Minister Egon Bahr had suggested three years ago that both NATO and the Warsaw Pact alliances could at some future stage be dissolved and replaced by a European security system. Mr. Bahr, the government's chief negotiator with the Communist powers, was said to have made the remark in conversation with Walter Hahn, director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute.

Mr. Bahr is ill and unavailable for comment, but the government is expected to answer parliamentary questions on the subject this week. Whether or not Bahr made the remarks attributed to him, Mr. von Wechmar stressed that the government's present policy is based on a strong and healthy NATO alliance.

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Pipeline Bar Is Upheld

(Continued from Page 1)

quested an extraordinarily speedy resolution by the high court. However, its request was rejected.

The pipeline has stirred controversy because of its potential impact on the environment.

The Wilderness Society and four other environmentalist groups began the litigation that blocked construction of the 789-mile pipeline. In a counter-brief, they urged the high court to uphold the Circuit Court judges and leave the issue of right-of-way width to Congress, where several bills already have been introduced.

In its decision, the Circuit Court had said the issue was a simple one: By enacting the Mineral Leasing Act, Congress "allowed pipeline companies to use a certain amount of land to construct their pipelines. These companies have now come into court accompanied by the executive agency authorized to administer the statute, and have said, 'This is not enough land, give us more.'

'No Power to Grant'

"We have no more power to grant their request, of course, than we have the power to increase congressional appropriations to needy recipients," the Circuit Court said.

In its petition for a hearing, the government urged that the secretary of the interior be empowered to issue temporary permits for construction and maintenance for wider rights of way.

The pipeline would require 146-foot widths.

The environmentalists had called this assertion "simply untrue." In their counter-brief, they argued that rights-of-way in excess of 54 feet would be permanently necessary for access and maintenance.

Keating Is Seen As Israel Envoy

WASHINGTON, April 2 (NYT).—Reliable diplomatic sources reported yesterday that former Sen. Kenneth B. Keating would be named soon by President Nixon as the next U.S. ambassador to Israel.

There was no official confirmation, and Mr. Keating, a New York Republican, said that "I can't comment." But the sources said that the Israeli government already had been informed of Mr. Keating's impending appointment.



Associated Press.

THE DEBRIS OF WAR—Vietnamese children play among wreckage of downed helicopters at junkyard near Bien Hoa, northeast of Saigon. The wrecks will be sold off as scrap metal at frequent government auctions to Vietnamese and to foreign dealers.

Ervin Rejects Nixon Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

stand ready to cooperate and to work out a procedure with the committee which we do not feel infringes on the doctrine of separation of powers, and we stand ready to cooperate in establishing procedures whereby information can be provided to the committee where we feel it is needed and if they feel it is needed."

He called for "orderliness, fairness and respect for the rights of individuals" in the panel's proceedings.

Last Friday, as criticism mounted of White House reticence in the case, President Nixon let it be known that he was relaxing his previous order barring any present or former aides from formally testifying on the Watergate case before the Ervin committee. Mr. Ziegler said, "We are ready . . . to work out procedures to meet the needs of the committee without doing violence to the separation of powers."

One possibility mentioned is an appearance of White House officials before the committee in closed, informal sessions.

Mr. Ziegler said at the time that President Nixon had ordered any staff member called by the Watergate grand jury to testify.

The press secretary was asked by a reporter why, if the President wanted to preserve separation of powers, he would order his aides to testify under oath before a judicial body but not a legislative body. Mr. Ziegler did not answer the question. (Grand-jury testimony is secret and is given under the direction of Justice Department officials; congressional testimony is usually public).

Nixon Rebuffed

Today, Sen. Ervin was vigorous in turning down Mr. Nixon's limited offer.

"If you have open hearings for other people, you have them for White Houses aides," the former state supreme court justice said. "They're not sacrosanct people.

"Divine right went out with the American Revolution and doesn't belong to White Houses aides," he said.

Sen. Ervin said he wants his committee's scheduled hearings to proceed with the available witnesses and issue subpoenas for White House aides.

"If they didn't appear, I would recommend that the Senate issue a warrant for their arrest."

Seven men have been convicted for breaking into and seeking to bug the Democratic party's headquarters at the Watergate Building here last June. One of them, James W. McCord jr., reportedly testified under oath before the committee last week that former Attorney General John N. Mitchell personally approved the bugging attempt.

Mr. McCord also said he was told by G. Gordon Liddy, a co-conspirator and former White House aide, that presidential counsel John W. Dean 3d and former White House assistant Jeb Stuart Magruder also had advance knowledge of the Watergate operation, according to Senate sources.

The Ervin committee wants to question these and other present or former Nixon administration officials, but the President has invoked executive privilege and, heretofore, has refused to allow them to testify.

Yesterday, a Republican member of the Ervin committee, Sen. Lowell Weicker jr., of Connecticut, urged the President to tell his chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, to explain any role he might have in the Watergate case and related charges of spying on Democratic presidential aspirants.

Sen. Ervin derided the President's claim of executive privilege, based on the constitutional separation-of-powers concept, as "executive poppycock." He suggested the President take a refresher law course.

The committee chairman said Mr. Nixon is giving the appearance of trying to cover up the facts and called it "a terrible disservice to the high office of president."

Saigon to Boycott Truce Body In Dispute Over Ranger Post

(Continued from Page 1)

that Saigon was exaggerating the importance of the dispute "for the purpose of concealing" its widespread violations of the cease-fire.

He claimed that Saigon had committed more than 77,000 cease-fire violations, including more than 19,000 in which infantry, tanks and armored vehicles were used and more than 4,000 in which Saigon used "aircraft to bomb the liberated areas" of the Viet Cong "with napalm and chemical bombs."

Saigon alleges that the Communists have committed almost 10,000 violations since the cease-fire began Jan. 28.

Shelling in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, April 2 (AP).—Three government battalions defending the major garrison at Chambak, a town 30 miles south of Phnom Penh, today were forced to abandon their outpost and pull back to the north after six hours of shelling, field reports said.

Two other government positions —Samrong Yong, 25 miles to the north, and Banteay Tra, 2 miles to the north—also were attacked but at last report still were holding out.

Reports said that Communist Vietnamese forces and local insurgents encircled Chambak before daybreak today and attacked with mortars and other heavy weapons.

A field officer told a newsman that about 50 government soldiers were killed or wounded and one company had disappeared when the barrage ended.

B-52s Bomb in Cambodia

HONOLULU, April 2 (AP).—American B-52 bombers continued operations over Cambodia today for the 27th straight day, the U.S. Pacific command said.

Military sources said that the bombers, along with tactical aircraft, supported government troops fighting their first major offensive operation in 15 months at Mount Kirirom, 60 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

Nixon Gives Warm Welcome To Thieu, Vows Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1)

Ziegler appeared to play down a comment yesterday by Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson that among the possibilities open to the United States, should Hanoi continue to infiltrate the South, would be resumption of the bombing and mining of North Vietnamese harbors.

Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Richardson was responding to a "hypothetical question" and added that nothing would be served by further discussing "a hypothetical situation."

The welcoming ceremony here outside the President's home took place in beautiful weather and with full military honors after Mr. Thieu and his party arrived by presidential helicopter from Los Angeles, where the South Vietnamese spent the night.

Mr. Nixon conferred several times yesterday with his foreign policy adviser, Henry A. Kissinger. Also here for the talks were Secretary of State William P. Rogers; Ellsworth Bunker, outgoing ambassador in Saigon, and Graham Martin, Mr. Bunker's replacement.

Two Nixon-Thieu sessions were scheduled for today—a morning session and a black-tie working dinner this evening at the Nixon home. Mr. Rogers also was to give a luncheon for Mr. Thieu at Camp Pendleton.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Thieu will get together tomorrow morning and conclude their meetings at a working lunch.

It is understood Mr. Thieu would have preferred a presidential welcome in Washington. The Marine Band was flown here from the capital to help give him an elaborate military reception.

Protests of Mr. Thieu's visit began Saturday night. Hundreds of demonstrators marched in support of the Viet Cong and aid to Hanoi when Mr. Nixon attended a dinner saluting film director John Ford in Los Angeles.

More protesters were on hand when Mr. Thieu's plane landed, and others camped near the Western White House to parade during the meetings today and tomorrow.

San Clemente will be Mr. Thieu's first stop on a global journey. He heads next for Washington to meet with some members of Congress and the press corps. Before heading for Europe, he will go to Texas for a meeting with the widow of former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

2 Killed in England as Gales Sweep Over West of Europe

LONDON, April 3 (UPI).—Gales of up to hurricane force lashed southeast England today, causing the deaths of two persons and widespread damage.

A pine tree was blown down on a car at Scoulton, in Norfolk, killing two men inside the vehicle.

Royal Air Force and U.S. Air Force helicopters fought the gales to go to the rescue of 16 seamen on the 1,900-ton freighter M.V. Amberley, drifting helplessly and shipping water in the North Sea off East Anglia.

The helicopters winched the crewmen to safety.

Police reported hundreds of trees blown down; some trapping people in cars. Torn down power lines caused dozens of local blackouts.

At Great Yarmouth, the winds swept 30 trailers from a trailer camp and smashed them on the beaches.

In London's Kensington area, a billboard was blown down fracturing the legs of a 21-year-old girl, a concrete roof slab crushed a truck and the show window of a Baker Street gift shop was smashed by the winds.

French Coast Hit

CHERBOURG, France, April 2 (AP).—Eighty-mile-an-hour winds and 20-foot waves battered the French coasts today and swept the English Channel.

The Cypriot vessel Michael radioed for help after its rudder failed. The German tug Bugsi 26 went to its rescue and began towing the cargo ship to the French port of Dunkirk.

The car ferry Grey Master from Ireland postponed a trip to Cherbourg because of rough seas off the Cornish coast.

Four other vessels were reported in difficulties, including the pirate radio ship Veronica, which is staffed by disc jockeys broadcasting pop music to Britain.

Run Aground

Reports said the Veronica had run aground on a beach near Scheveningen, the Netherlands.

In Ostend, Belgium, authorities reported that the high winds forced fishing fleets to remain sheltered at port and knocked down persons walking along the sea front.

In The Hague, Dutch authorities said one person had been killed and many injured by the winds. Parts of the country were placed under "semi-alert" and dike control patrols had been set up, they said.

PW Explains Decision to Oppose War

He Cites 'Pressure o Conscience, Morality

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, April 2 (NY —A former prisoner of war, w has been threatened with co martial for his behavior in c tivity, said last night that "pressure of conscience and m rality" made him change mind on the war while in c tivity.

Capt. Walter E. Wilber of Navy acknowledged in a tele sion interview that he had m anti-war statements while in p on without being tortured. added that he had never b tortured during his nearly 8 years of captivity.

His story thus differed sha ly from those of other return prisoners interviewed since re triation was completed. More th a dozen have publicly describ severe physical abuses.

Asked about the statements other prisoners, Capt. Wilber e phasized that he would "not believe or repudiate them in a way." But he suggested that whole story had yet to be tea telling Mike Wallace on Columbia Broadcasting Syste "60 Minutes" that "each per has to tell his own story."

Circumstances Vary

"We'll find that when we t to the other 600 of us that th will be many stories because c cumstances will vary," the ficer said.

The anti-war activities of Ca Wilber and one other prisoner w was captured during the 19 to-1968 period are known to b angered their colleagues. A nu ber of returned pilots have s privately that they planned to court-martial charges against two men, contending that the were rewarded with better liv conditions and better treatm while in Hanoi.

In an interview, Navy Ca James A. Mulligan jr., who sp nearly seven years in prison, st ed what is known to be a co monly held view toward Ca Wilber.

"Those guys will get wha coming to them," Capt. Mulli said. "Any guy who goes to Ha and gets religion about the w after he's shot down is a p phony."

Asked about Capt. Mulliga remark, Capt. Wilber, who is resident of Columbia, Cross Roa Pa., cited a number of promin Americans who had changed th minds about the war in Vietna

He said he had begun to examine his feelings about war while spending 20 months solitary confinement after be shot down in June, 1968.

"I had time to think of w we were doing and the big bugaboo conscience and mora began to show itself," he sa

In one of his anti-war ra statements, rebroadcast on television show, Capt. Wil praised the unification of an war groups, saying their drive " an early end to the war brou joy to my heart."

Capt. Wilber acknowledged t his remarks had been given to North Vietnamese voluntarily, a said they came from "the press of conscience" that made h desire peace.

He suggested that many of anti-war statements centered the need for a negotiated politi settlement of the war, and no that "this is what we accept this is what the American peo are very happy with right no

At no time, he said, did he a vocate "a military surrender" either side.

Election in Turkey Still at an Impasse

ANKARA, April 2 (UPI).—P liament failed today in its 1 attempt to elect a successor President Cevdet Sunay, wh seven-year term expired four d ago.

Senators and deputies, who h been trying for 15 days to p a chief of state acceptable to b politicians and the military, c 55 votes for Ferruh Bozbeyli, only official candidate left in running.

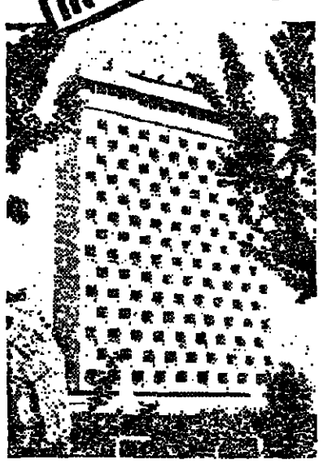
WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	6	44	Rain
ANKARA	15	59	Cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24	75	Cloudy
BELGRADE	21	70	Fair
BERLIN	6	43	Rain
BRUSSELS	8	46	Rain
BUDAPEST	15	59	Cloudy
CAIRO	34	93	Sunny
CASABLANCA	18	64	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	61	Fair
DUBLIN	3	37	Showers
EDINBURGH	6	43	Cloudy
FLORENCE	18	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	54	Overcast
GENEVA	15	59	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	37	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	14	57	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Fair
LISBON	20	68	Cloudy
LONDON	8	46	Cloudy
MADRID	17	63	Cloudy
MILAN	19	66	Cloudy
MONTREAL	2	36	Sleet
MOSCOW	5	41	Overcast
MUNICH	13	55	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	50	Rain
NICE	17	63	Fair
OSLO	9	48	Rain
PARIS	9	48	Rain
PRAGUE	10	50	Overcast
ROME	16	61	Cloudy
SOFIA	7	45	Fair
STOCKHOLM	7	45	Rain
TEL AVIV	22	72	Cloudy
TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
VENICE	16	61	Fair
VIENNA	16	61	Cloudy
WARSAW	9	48	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	18	61	Cloudy
ZURICH	15	59	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Cities at 1900 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

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T Chief Doesn't Recall Exactly

eneen Admits Possible Offer o CIA of Anti-Allende Funds

By Robert Siner

ASHINGTON, April 2 (IHT).— T president Harold S. Ge- conceded today that he it have offered to contribute tantial funds to block the ion of Chilean President Sal- r Allende during a meeting a CIA official.

e ITT executive told a te subcommittee investigat- multinational corporations he did not remember mak- such an offer to the CIA's of clandestine operations Latin America, William V. but that he accepted Mr. 's testimony that such a ribution was mentioned. "it is a matter I might well raised in view of my con- ."

. Geneen said that if he did such an offer he did it "in shock of recognizing that our an investment was going the drain" and that the of- as "more a query" than any nitment to block Mr. Allende. Broe testified last week Mr. Geneen had offered to finance a move to block Allende's election but that CIA rejected the offer.

ile acknowledging that the migh have been made, the president emphasized that subject was obviously ped and I did nothing ner about it."

told the panel that "the ing [with Mr. Broe] was set nly to get information" and d that he did not know at ime that the CIA agent was harge of clandestine opera- for Latin America.

. Geneen further insisted ITT "did not encourage or cipate in any way in any ed plot or military coup in Chile to block the election of Mr Allende. Nor did ITT contribute money to any persons or to any agency of any government to block the election of Mr. Allende."

He told the committee that "all ITT did was to present its views . . . to various departments of the U.S. government" in order to protect its shareholders and employees.

However, on March 21, ITT director and former CIA chief John A. McCone told the panel that the ITT presentation of its views took the form of his going to Washington to inform high government officials that the company was ready to contribute up to $1 million "in support of any government plan for the purpose of bringing about a coalition of opposition to Allende."

Today, Mr. Geneen admitted orchestrating an approach to the State Department and the White House but had a different description of Mr. McCone's mission. The ITT president testified that the White House and the State Department were approached "to tell them we had a grave concern over the outlook for ITT's investment and were desirous of discussing our thoughts in Washington and were willing to assist financially in any government plan to help protect private American investment in Chile."

When asked whether he thought that it was proper for a large corporation to offer a substantial sum to the CIA for a covert plan, Mr. Geneen replied that the CIA "will know what the government policy is and will operate in accord with it." He added that the offer was "in effect . . . a willingness to do something."

Significant Discrepancies

Also appearing before the subcommittee today was ITT vice-president Edward J. Gerrity, recalled to answer questions on significant discrepancies between his statements and the testimony of Mr. Broe.

Mr. Gerrity told the panel March 22 that ITT had not offered funds to help set up a block-Allende effort, but instead had turned down a five-point CIA plan for creating economic chaos in Chile. He also said that the ITT offer of funds had been as "seed money" for a housing and technical program.

Mr. Broe, in subsequent testimony, said that he had discussed creating economic chaos with ITT officials, but contradicted Mr. Gerrity on every other point.

He told the committee that he had met with Mr. Geneen who had offered to channel funds to support an opposition candidate to Mr. Allende. He denied that any mention of housing or technical projects had been made and insisted that the CIA had not planned any moves to disrupt Chile's economy.

'Forget the Quotes'

In his testimony today, Mr. Gerrity told the panel to "forget the quotes" and just note what he was trying to say.

Mr. Gerrity testified that the "thrust" of Mr. Geneen's conversation with him was that the ITT president suggested that "perhaps there was something we could do to assure prompt and adequate compensation" if Mr. Allende nationalized ITT holdings.

Committee chairman Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, asked the ITT vice-president if he thought that the ITT plan was to block Mr. Allende's election by the Chilean Congress.

Mr. Gerrity answered that this would have been "inconsistent with my thinking." He added that he was sure that Mr. Allende would be elected.



Harold S. Geneen



United Press International.

TORNADO VICTIMS—A little girl and her father searching through the wreckage of their mobile home in a suburb of Athens, Ga., after a twister hit the area. At least six tornadoes swept across South Carolina and northern Georgia Sunday, leaving at least nine dead and causing damage amounting to millions of dollars.

Calls Bill Counterproductive

Shultz Hints Nixon Would Veto Price Freeze

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).— A bill to freeze prices and rents would be counterproductive and probably subject to a veto by President Nixon, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz said today.

"The President is strongly opposed to it and I wouldn't be surprised" at a veto, Mr. Shultz told the House Banking and Currency Committee, where there is strong backing for the legislation.

Mr. Shultz, Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz and John T. Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, appealed to the panel to extend the President's broad authority to control wages and prices for another year, without trying to write a freeze into law.

The bill opposed by the administration would make the freeze effective to prices of March 16. It has the backing of about 20 members of the 40-member panel.

Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, the committee chairman, told Mr. Shultz "You obviously prefer golfing with [AFL-CIO President] George Meany rather than meeting your schedule with the Congress on this legislation."

Mr. Shultz had been asked to testify Friday but pleaded a conflicting engagement. Mr. Patman referred to a Wall Street Journal story that Mr. Shultz left Washington Friday to join Mr. Meany in a match at the Augusta, Ga., golf course.

Mr. Shultz, however, replied that at the time he would have been testifying Friday "I was conferring with the President."

"I did try to get in a little golf over the weekend," he said, "But it was not an ideal weekend."

Mr. Butz initially had declined to testify, saying that Mr. Shultz and others would present the administration case. But he changed his mind after the committee scheduled a meeting to consider issuing a subpoena for him.

In that atmosphere, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Dunlop, in a joint presentation, renewed the administration plea for a simple extension of the wage-price control authority that expires April 30.

"The stabilization approach cannot remain fixed," they said. "It must be adapted to reflect the changes that take place in economic conditions."

A Blank Check

M. Patman said: "We assume that the administration still believes the Congress should stay out of the stabilization program, roll over and play dead, and simply give the President a blank check to continue the same policies that brought the largest increase in the consumer-price index in 22 years last month.. Personally, I feel the Congress will be extremely foolish, both politically and economically, if it gives the administration more flexibility to continue to make more mistakes."

Defending Mr. Nixon's action in setting ceilings on the price of beef, lamb and pork Thursday, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Dunlop said in their written presentation, "It is important to understand that the recent spurt in food prices is not a permanent thing—that food prices will level off during the second half of 1973."

With an obvious reference to upcoming wage negotiations between large unions and large companies, they added, "This sharp but short-lived rise in food prices should not be built into decisions on prices and wages in other sectors of the economy."

Professors Reject Federal Arguments

Budget Cuts Peril U.S. Languages Program

By Frank Ching

NEW YORK (NYT).—Foreign language and foreign area studies at American universities, after a dramatic expansion in the late 1950s and early '60s with the infusion of federal funds, now face an uncertain future as a result of President Nixon's first "peacetime" budget, which calls for the elimination of federal support for the program.

The program, set up during the Eisenhower administration under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, provides aid for institutions and individuals in the study of foreign languages not generally known or taught in the United States. It supports language and area studies in eight major areas of the world: East Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Western Europe.

The administration rationale for terminating federal support is twofold: That a considerable number of scholars already have been developed and that, after 15 years of government assistance, universities should now be able to carry the load. This position was stated last week by Caspar W. Weinberger, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, in testimony before a house subcommittee.

Significant Capacity

Federal funding for foreign language training and area studies is being withdrawn because in the 15 years of this program's existence significant capacity for teaching non-Western languages and cultures has been established in the nation's colleges and universities, Mr Weinberger said. "This program has supported more than 100 foreign area study centers and has trained more than 5,000 specialists in non-Western studies. These programs have developed to the point where federal funding represents less than 10 percent of their annual budget. It is our opinion that these efforts are now strong enough to make it on their own."

Although Mr. Weinberger's figures are not challenged, students, professors and university administrators insist that the number of scholars produced by the program is by no means sufficient to meet the needs of the 1970s.

Dr. Richard D. Lambert of the University of Pennsylvania has prepared a report showing that even if the present rate of more than 300 new PhDs a year increased, there would be a net deficit of 1,389 by the end of the decade. His study envisages that, by 1979, the demand for language and area specialists in both academic and nonacademic fields would total 10,957.

Prof. Gari K. Ledyard, director of the East Asian Language and Area Center at Columbia University, says there are not enough specialists to meet demand at the junior college and undergraduate level.

The administration argument that federal funding represents less than 10 percent of the average center's support and that, therefore, most universities will be able to make up the difference is also hotly disputed.

'Hard' Money

Prof. Ledyard and others say that expenses such as salaries of tenured faculty members must be budgeted with "hard" money since they represents permanent committments of the university.

Most of the federal language-support funds, therefore, go to salaries of professional, but non-tenured teachers and to the costs of library acquisitions and faculty research. Termination of federal support, it is argued, would have an impact much greater than the 10 percent figure would indicate.

There is general agreement among those involved in Asian and other area studies that withdrawal of federal support would result in many universities' dropping language courses that are not financially self-sustaining, curtailing library acquisitions and research and, over a period of years, reducing the size of teaching staffs.

Ainslie T. Embree, associate dean of the School of International Affairs at Columbia, said that 28 low-enrollment languages taught there now would be threatened. "There'll be no question of Chinese, Japanese and Russian surviving," he said. "But the university would have to cut other languages—Polish, Romanian, Czech, Bengali, Hungarian, Indonesian-Malay."

Within the academic community, forces have been marshaled to try to persuade Congress to maintain federal support at the same level as that of last year—$15.3 million or less than one-third of 1 percent of the total education budget proposed for fiscal year 1974.

Termination of federal support would have most immediate impact on the approximately 1,200 students on national defense foreign language fellowships. The demand for such fellowships is reflected in the 3,589 applications filed by graduate students for the 1973-74 academic year.

"These students will be cut off in midstream," said Dr. Lambert, who is director of the University of Pennsylvania's South Asia Language and Area Center.

U.S. Cancer, Heart Institutes Exempted in Budget Squeeze

By Stuart Auerbach

NOGALES, Ariz., April 2 (WP).—President Nixon has decided to make an exception for his two pet health programs—cancer and heart disease—and allow them to spend more money this year than last.

Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, director of the National Cancer Institute, revealed the White House's decision on cancer here yesterday. Sources in Washington said the decision also applies to the National Heart and Lung Institute.

The decision means that the war against cancer, declared in 1971 by both Congress and the President, will have $54 million more to spend this fiscal year, which ends June 30. The heart institute will have $31 million more to spend during the same period.

All the other institutes at the National Institutes of Health are spending less money for research programs this year than they did the year before.

Budget Maneuver

Giving the heart and cancer programs the extra money involved legal sleight-of-hand by the White House's Office of Management and Budget.

Since Mr. Nixon has twice vetoed 1973 spending bills for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, programs there are restricted to spending either the amount in the President's proposed budget or last year's congressional appropriation—whichever is lower.

And all the other institutes at NIH are spending at the President's 1973 proposed budget level because it is lower than the 1972 appropriations.

But in the case of the cancer and heart institutes, the President's proposed 1973 budget contained more money than the 1972 appropriation. So until now, they had been spending at the 1972 level.

Although OMB hasn't officially passed the word that the Cancer Institute will get the money, Dr. Rauscher told an American Cancer Society science writers' seminar here that assurances already have been given.

Cancer Institute spending will go up from $378 million to $432 million for the 1973 fiscal year and the President has asked for $500 million next year.

If, as predicted, the Heart Institute is also allowed to spend at the level of the President's budget, its appropriations will increase from $232 million to $255 million.

reek Primate Kept in Office

THENS, April 2 (Reuters).— Holy Synod of the Greek hodox Church has refused to pt the resignation of Arch- op Ieronymos, primate of ece, and has granted him e months sick leave, a spokes- n for the synod said today.

he 11-member synod met un- the chairmanship of Metropol- Yeorgios of Kalavryton and alias, after Archbishop Iero- nos resigned for health rea- s last Friday.

he synod was summoned fol- ing the failure of government cials and church leaders to suade the primate, who is 67, withdraw his resignation, ch was believed due to at- ss against him for alleged handling of various church ies.

$250,000 in Medicaid Cited

Advocate of Black Capitalism Is Accused of Grand Larceny

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT).—Dr. Thomas Matthew, the advocate of black capitalism, was arrested yesterday on 121 counts of grand larceny and conspiracy that charged him with taking money from his Queens Hospital and investing it in several of his other enterprises.

The announcement of the arrest was made by Queens District Attorney Thomas J. Mackell. Dr. Matthew was to be arraigned in State Supreme Court later today. The doctor and his lawyer, Sidney L. Katz, who was similarly charged today, both face sentences of 619 years in prison if convicted.

A spokesman for Mr. Mackell said the amount of money allegedly involved was $250,000 in Medicaid funds.

The 48-year-old neurosurgeon was most recently in the public eye when he treated a young Moslem who had been shot during a January holdup in a Brooklyn sporting goods store. Dr. Matthew entered the building during the tense two-day seige and, while treating the injured man, counseled all four gunmen to think of living rather than dying. The men eventually surrendered.

Founded NEGRO

Dr. Matthew had previously gained prominence as the founder of a self-help program called National Economic Growth and Reconstruction Organization (NEGRO). He organized and directed Interfaith Hospital in Jamaica, Queens, and has led in forming private bus companies to serve black slums in Jamaica and the Watts section of Los Angeles. He has also been involved in real-estate ventures and numerous protests.

In 1969, Mr. Matthew went to jail for refusing to pay his income taxes. He said the money went to NEGRO rather than to support welfare programs. President Nixon commuted the six-month sentence after 69 days, and Dr. Matthew later supported several of the President's programs and appointments.

The arrest of Dr. Matthew and Mr. Katz were a result of a 10-month investigation by Lawrence J. Finnegan, an assistant to District Attorney Mackell. Mr. Finnegan said he had become interested in Interfaith Hospital while investigating a homicide that took place there.

Watts Bus Firm Named

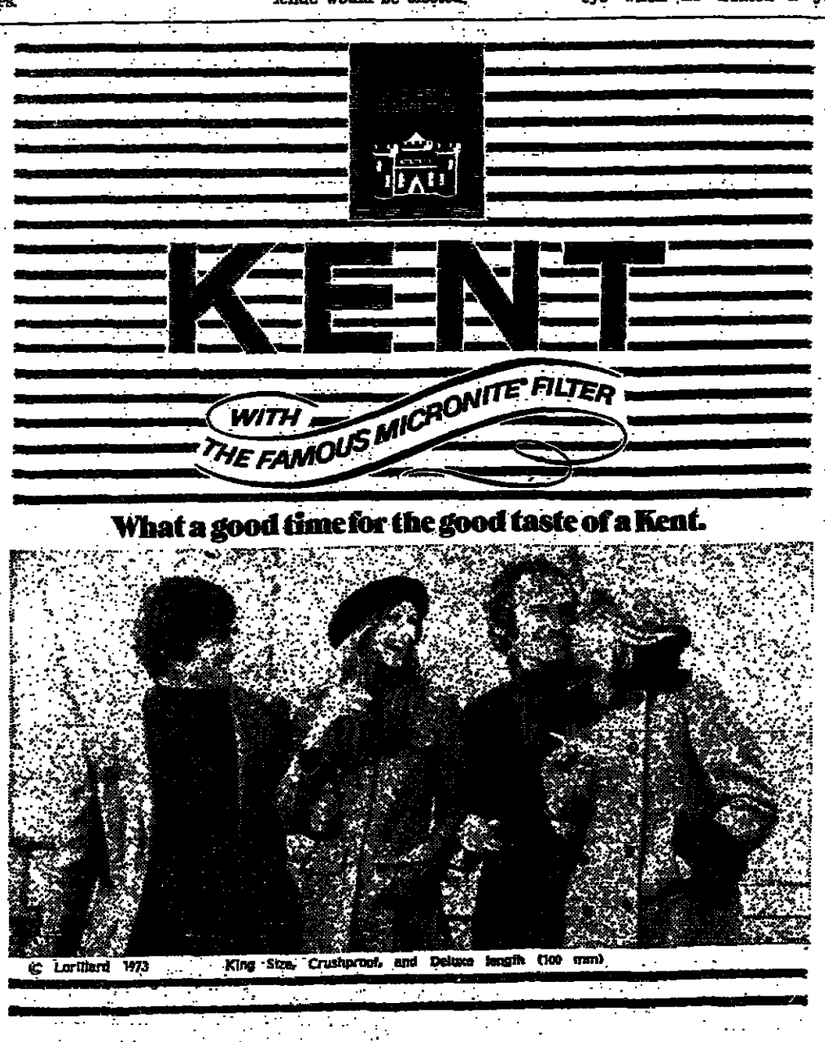
The grand jury indictments contained 27 counts of stealing for the benefit of the Blue and White Bus Co. of Watts, Calif., Inc. Dr. Matthew is the president of that company, according to Mr. Mackell's office.

Nineteen counts charge that the two defendants took money from Interfaith to put into the Freedom Village Realty Corp. in Harlem, which housed commercial projects of Dr. Matthew's, according to Mr. Mackell.

The 74 other grand larceny counts were for alleged using of Interfaith funds to purchase two buildings in Manhattan, one of them the residence of Dr. Matthew, the indictment said.

The 121st count was for conspiracy to steal money from Interfaith.

Dr. Matthew has told of being born in a basement next to Knickerbocker Hospital in Manhattan when, he said, his mother was refused admission because she was black. He said he became the first black graduate of the Bronx High School of Science and of Manhattan College, attended Meharry Medical College in Nashville, and did his internship at St. Louis City Hospital.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Tuesday, April 3, 1973 *

The Meat of the Matter

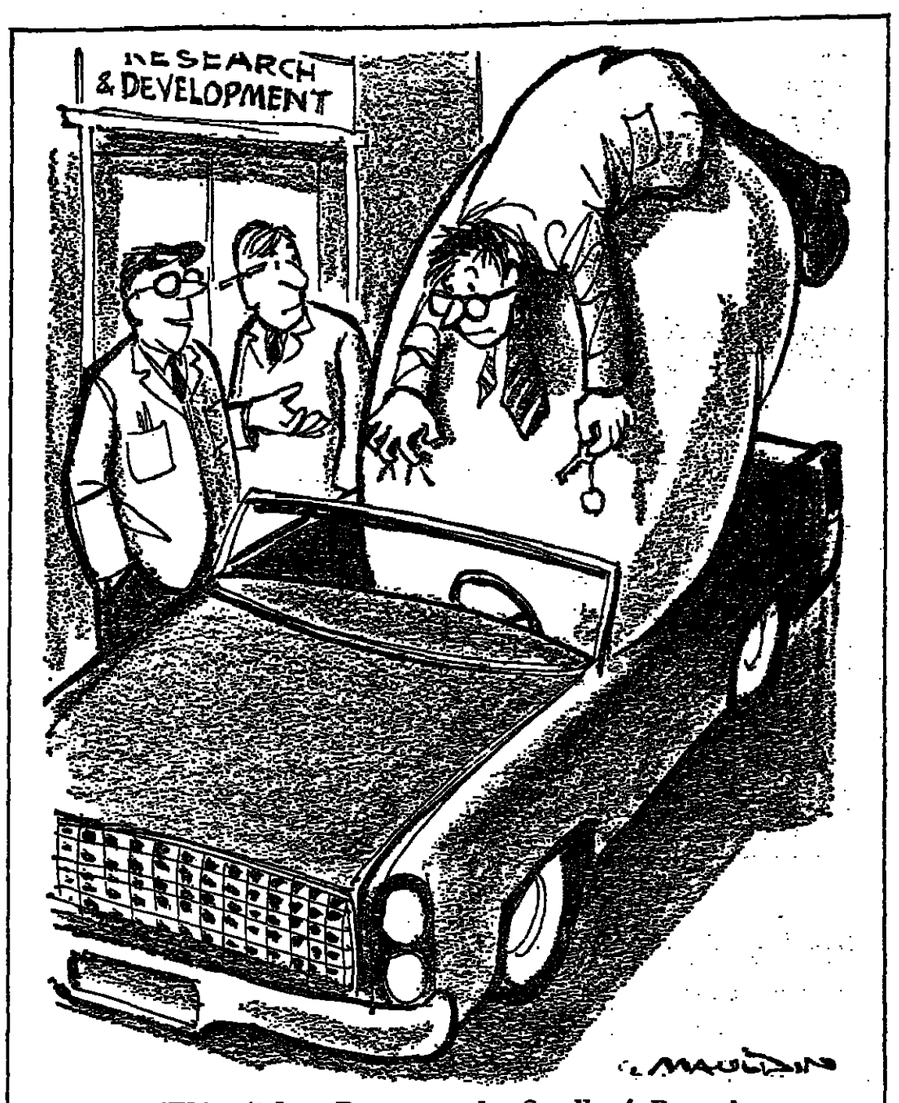
"The economy isn't some kind of religion or mysterious force," one woman told a reporter as the American abstention from meat began on Sunday—"it'll respond to a boycott." There is a kernel of truth in this. The relationship between supply and demand remains a fundamental force even in communized countries. But as anyone who has argued about, say, the farm policies of the Common Market or tried to delve into the maze of legislated economics that governs American agriculture well knows, the economy isn't all that simple, either.

Forty years ago, the shoe was on the other foot in the United States. It was the farmers who planned a strike, a boycott in reverse, to try to raise prices that had been halved in three years, to stave off foreclosures of their lands, to seek to restore some balance between what they received at the market and what they had to pay for manufactured goods. And the result of the dangerous discontent in the farm states (there was martial law in some counties) was not a simple readjustment in food prices (the workers in the cities didn't have enough disposable cash to make that possible as the great depression deepened), but some of the most complex legislation that ever passed through Congress.

Much has changed since 1933. Mechanization, increase in size of individual farms at the expense of the small subsistence farmer, has vastly reduced the farm population without reducing the total productivity. The United States, whose farmers once depended to no small extent upon the export market, lost that market after 1929—but seems on the point of regaining no small share of it. And at the same time the relative affluence of the domestic market has increased consumption, particularly of meat.

There have been about as many reasons cited for the sudden upsurge of meat prices as there are disgruntled purchasers, alarmed shopkeepers and middlemen, and cattle, sheep and pig raisers, or, for that matter, as were bandied about in Britain when a similar phenomenon appeared there. President Nixon's freeze on meat prices has been denounced as too little and too late by consumers and labor leaders, while the farmers threatened a strike—as in 1933, but with a good deal less steam behind it.

The boycott may not really get to the meat of the matter, because that is as complex in its ingredients as bouillabaisse. But it can, and should, cause a genuine restudy of American agricultural legislation and marketing policies, with as much of any eye to the consumer as the New Deal farm laws gave to the producer. For just as those laws were needed then to prevent anarchy in the fundamental farming industry, so new policies are needed now to prevent prices in that basic industry from shoving all prices up to the sky. The United States is still fortunate in its position on the inflationary spiral affecting so much of the industrialized world. But that gives no ground for complacency—or over-simplification of the issues involved.



'This Airbag Reacts to the Smell of Booze.'

Tin, Rubber and Those Stockpiles

Times have suddenly become prosperous for those small countries that live by selling raw commodities to the industrial nations. Until about a year ago the producing countries were suffering grievously, as worldwide inflation pushed up the prices of the manufactured goods they must buy. But now inflation has reached the basic materials with a vengeance. Their prices are now going up much faster than those of the finished products, and the positions are reversed. Now it is the rich nations that complain bitterly of the effects of world prices on their unstable currencies and their economic troubles.

The rise or fall of a few cents in the price of copper determines the strength of Zambia's position in its long struggles with Rhodesia. The price of tin is a major influence on the durability of governments in Bolivia. The price of coffee is crucial to the standards of living in half a dozen countries throughout Latin America and Africa. All of these prices are moving upward sharply—metals, foodstuffs, fibers.

The political effects of this surge are superbly indiscriminate. It is good for right-wing generals in Brazil, left-wing generals in Peru, the Labor party in Australia, and President Allende in Chile. Conversely, it is a growing embarrassment and threat to a Conservative government in Britain, a Social Democratic government in West Germany, a Liberal government in Canada and the Republican administration in the United States. Each commodity moves within its own particular market, but they are all responding to the enormous acceleration of the world's economy as the rich nations, led by the United States and Japan, came pounding out of their recent recession. The price increases are evidently being amplified, to some unknown degree, by the currency crisis. People who used to keep their money in U.S. dollars for security have now been frightened by two devaluations and are looking for something a bit more tangible to hold.

President Nixon has responded to this wave of inflation by announcing that the United States will now begin to sell off most of its strategic stockpiles. The stockpiles are, at this point, hardly more than an expensive joke. They are part of the government's elaborate and increasingly obsolete preparations for the kind of national emergency that overtook the country in World War II.

Mr. Nixon presented his decision as an attempt to fight inflation but it appears to be having very little effect on the prices of stockpiled commodities. As a matter of foreign policy Mr. Nixon has, in fact, successfully chosen a moment when he can dump the stockpiles without hurting friends abroad. The stockpiles have been a matter of the greatest anxiety to many of the small producing countries. Malaysia is a notable example. Malaysia lives by its exports of rubber and tin. The stockpiles hold $100 million worth of rubber, and $1 billion in tin. The chief responsibility of the Malaysian Embassy here has been to point out to each successive administration the foreign implications of dumping the stockpiles. In the spring of the year, an American President was frequently tempted to throw some of that stockpiled rubber and tin on the market to bring in a little last-minute cash and help cut a budget deficit. In those seasons, the Malaysian diplomats, and their colleagues from the other threatened countries, would rally around to persuade the White House that the cash would be trivial compared with the costs of the political chaos that a sinking market might generate. But currently the commodity markets are strong enough to withstand the American decision to sell. The price of tin was $1.80 a pound a year ago and is now bouncing above $2. The rubber that was 17 cents a pound a year ago is now 29 cents a pound, and the price actually has risen since Mr. Nixon's announcement that he will sell all of the 246,000 tons of it in the stockpile.

The producing countries' grievances against the rich industrial countries is very similar to the 19th century American farmers' grievances against the manufacturers in the cities. A manufacturer could set his own price, but a farmer had to ride up and down with a volatile and uncontrollable market. For the producing countries, at the moment, the ride is upward. As the experience with the American stockpile suggests, there is not much that even a powerful government can do about it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

What's Left Behind in Vietnam

By Craig Whitney

SAIGON.—If the future of South Vietnam remains obscure, the impact of the American intervention is clearly visible to anyone who has lived in the country's cities and moved about its countryside. What did the "American decade" mean to the South in terms of political, social and other changes?

In 1961 there were almost no North Vietnamese troops in the South, and the Viet Cong insurgents totaled only 17,000. It was a small war of terrorism and political subversion. South Vietnam, with a weak government and army, was a country of sleepy market towns and rice farmers' villages. The Americans gave South Vietnam the government of Nguyen Van Thieu—and all that it means.

Over the years, the Thieu regime has become the strongest of any that has governed in the South since independence from France in 1954. It has not, however, acquired even the veneer of democracy that Washington has sought to give it. If more Vietnamese support the government now than in 1961, it is not so much a sign of its popularity as of their weariness with the war and their memory of the punishment inflicted on them and their land when the Communists were allowed to operate in it.

Position Improved

Militarily, Saigon's position has been greatly improved. The South Vietnamese armed forces, a weak and disorganized collection of military fiefdoms in the years before the American involvement, are now more than one million men strong. The air force, though still unable to do all that the Americans did in Laos and North Vietnam, has squadrons of fighter-bombers, hundreds of helicopters and a growing complement of logistical support personnel.

In numbers and equipment the government's forces greatly excel the estimated 30,000 Viet Cong and 145,000 North Vietnamese troops in the South. The Communists control large areas of the countryside, but even the most liberal estimate would not give them outright control today of more than two million of the South's 17.5 million population. In short, the American intervention broadened and intensified the war, achieved some measure of success in separating the insurgency from its manpower bases in the villages, but left many of the political questions that touched off the fighting unresolved.

And the price in Vietnamese lives has been high. The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops have suffered perhaps 950,000 dead since 1961, by U.S. government estimates, and the South Vietnamese have taken losses of almost 190,000 killed and half a million men wounded. Since the introduction of American combat troops in 1965, some 415,000 South Vietnamese civilians have been killed and 935,000 have been wounded as a result of combat operations—many, of course, by the Communists or by cross-fire but most by the much heavier weaponry and bombing that was part of the American and South Vietnamese arsenal.

Apart from the unintended civilian casualties of war, the Communists are accused of having killed 31,000 civilians by design and abducted 43,000 others, while the Saigon government, according to American government figures, killed 20,519 and imprisoned almost 29,000 in the same period as part of the "pacification" and Phoenix programs—the latter designed to eliminate ("neutralize" was the word used) Communist cadres in government-controlled areas. Every family in the country has suffered from the losses concealed in these statistics, and bitterness and fear run deep on all sides.

Then there are the refugees. Some 6.5 million villagers were driven from their ancestral homes by the fighting in the 1960s according to official U.S. government statistics. A Senate subcommittee regards this figure as too low and estimates that 8.5 million villagers have been driven from their homes in South Vietnam, another two million have been made refugees in Cambodia (where there was no war at all before the Americans intervened) and more than one million have been rendered homeless in Laos.

Effect on Society

What has been the effect on the land? Contrary to some impressions, the Americans did not lay South Vietnam to waste in the way they devastated much of North Vietnam with the massive bombing campaigns of 1964-68 and 1972. Except for the Tet offensive of 1968, there was little large-scale fighting in the urban areas in the South. The millions of tons of bombs that over the years came to a larger total than the bombs dropped in all the theaters of World War II, fell mostly in unpopulated mountain and jungle areas. The hundreds of thousands of acres that were defoliated were out in the jungles and mountains, and though the trees that died have been replaced by less valuable strains, South Vietnam is still very much a lush green country.

The effect on South Vietnamese society is another matter. Most of the Americans who fought in "Nam" scarcely knew the country. In most big cities they were restricted to American bases, ate only American food, drank vast quantities of American beer and hard liquor and looked out only occasionally and with disgust at the "slopes" outside. Yet the changes wrought by the American presence are extraordinary, and often saddening.

The GIs left behind perhaps 50,000 to 70,000 Vietnamese-American war babies, many of whom grow up uncared for because of Vietnamese dislike of foreigners. The Americans indirectly "urbanized" the South by swelling the refugee population of the cities, but what has developed there are mostly jumbled slums where the streets are often inch-deep in dirt and garbage and where the traditional restraints and framework of Vietnamese village life have been destroyed, with nothing to take their place.

Bernard Levin From London:

Hugh Scanlon has made a speech which hints that industrial peace may shortly break out, and indeed that he may be willing to help bring it about...

LONDON — "A week," said Winston Churchill once, "is a long time in politics." The truth of his remark was dramatically brought home to me over the weekend when, having been out of the country for just seven days, I returned to find that the politico-industrial situation that I had left on the previous Saturday had been suddenly transformed.

What has happened is that Hugh Scanlon has made a speech which hints that industrial peace may shortly break out, and indeed that he may be willing to help bring it about; further, that the Labor party, at its annual convention in October, may give up its childish pretense that Britain has not joined the European Economic Community and start sending delegates to its representative deliberations.

Now Mr. Scanlon did not put it quite so bluntly. But that he put it at all is matter for considerable reflection. For Mr. Scanlon is the boss of Britain's second biggest union, the engineers, and he has hitherto been the most militant hard-liner among the union leaders in his total opposition to any form of co-operation with the Conservative government, and in his implacable resolve that Britain should have nothing to do with the Common Market and its wicked ways. Mr. Scanlon was in the forefront of the fight to stop unions registering under the government's Industrial Relations Act (registration brings massive advantages, but implicitly recognizes the authority of the legislation); he was likewise one of the most active opponents of the government's "freeze" of pay and prices, and he even campaigned for a pledge by the Labor party to take Britain out of the Common Market if they should win the next general election.

Uncompromising

But Mr. Scanlon went further than that. He opposed the mere holding of talks between the government and the unions, pressed for the expulsion from the TUC of unions which registered under the act, and actively pushed the idea of a one-day general industrial action on May 1, as a political protest against the government's policies. You could hardly imagine, let alone find, a more uncompromising opponent of any kind of dialogue between government and unions. Nor was this particularly surprising; Mr. Scanlon, though he left the Communist party in 1956 (after their support of the Russian suppression of the Hungarian revolution), has remained close to the Communists and their policies, and has even spoken at gatherings to boost the Communist daily newspaper.

And yet here he was suggesting that if the government were to repeal some of the provisions in the Industrial Relations Act, it might be possible to get voluntary co-operation from the unions for an anti-inflation policy.

What are we to make of this? The extreme cynical, or conspiratorial, view is that the Communist line has changed, and that Mr. Scanlon has changed with it. But this will not do, because it was clear as soon as Mr. Scanlon's words were reported that he had caught the Morning Star (the Communist party newspaper) on the wrong foot; it literally didn't know whether to applaud him or censure him. The next possibility is that Mr. Scanlon was speaking without prior thought or consultation with his political associates, and that he will soon be explaining that he didn't mean it, or that he was misreported, or both.

But the third explanation is that Mr. Scanlon meant what he said, and that it was the result of a realization that the unions simply cannot go on defying not only the government but the overwhelming view of the country—that there must be support from the unions for the only policies that can save us. Mr. Scanlon, in other words, is recognizing reality.

No Response

So far, there has been no response from the government, but there is bound to be one soon, even if it initially takes the form of private soundings of Mr. Scanlon. But there is also going to be one unpromising funny side-effect of his speech. The Labor party's national executive, egged on by that parlor-revolutionary, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, had just voted, against the urging of its more moderate members (Mr. Wilson, the party leader, characteristically abstained), to throw the party's support behind the May 1 action by the unions; and its Common Market policy remains one of total opposition. Now suppose moderation is about to break out among the union leaders—where will the Labor party and its attempt to curry favor with its left-wingers be then? Well, it will be roughly where Xenophon and his Greek army were when they went to Persia to help Cyrus in his fight against King Artaxerxes, some 24 centuries ago, only to see Cyrus killed in the first battle: They were 1,000 miles from home, and with their reason for being there utterly gone. So they turned round and walked back to Athens, and Xenophon wrote a famous book about it. But somehow, I doubt if Wedgwood Benn will produce anything as good as the Anabasis.

Viewing Nixon on Crime and Punishment

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—One of the great mistakes of Richard Nixon's critics over the years has been to regard him as a man without basic beliefs, moved only by opportunism. Of course he has shown that he can bend to the wind. But as President he has surprised us again and again by meaning exactly what he said.

The President's recent words on the subject of crime are a particularly powerful example. When he denounced "soft-headed judges" and said that a "permissive philosophy" had caused the crime wave, he was surely expressing deep personal feelings. And they have been carried out in his legislative proposals for revision of the federal criminal code.

The authenticity of Nixon's statements on crime makes them even sadder to read. Their large rhetoric has such small relation to the realities of preventing crime. They promise so much and can deliver so little. And they bespeak an atavism that one simply regrets to see expressed by the President of the United States.

Deterrence is his theme: The argument that harsher penalties will discourage people from committing crimes. If that were so, the problem of crime prevention would be simplified indeed. But alas it is not.

The most respected American criminologists, including men just as hard-nosed as Nixon could wish, are in broad agreement that it is not so much the amount as the certainty of punishment that deters. The trouble in America, the desperate trouble, is that a man who commits a crime has so small a chance of being arrested for it, much less being sentenced to anything.

One estimate is that when a burglar does a job, the odds are 50-to-1 against his being convicted for it. Changing those odds, increasing police effectiveness and the rate of detection would have by far the greatest deterrent effect of any imaginable step against crime.

The proposal to restore the death penalty for certain federal crimes is an example of the gap between presidential rhetoric and reality. If capital punishment were "a valuable deterrent," as Nixon said, and nothing else were involved, we might still be hanging men for stealing a loaf of bread. But the deterrent effect has proved to be so doubtful, and the impact on the penal system so corrupting, that the penalty has been abolished or left largely unused in every Western industrial country except one. That is South Africa.

Long, fixed minimum terms for narcotics offenders are another example. It is possible that the chance of such a penalty could occasionally scare a drug peddler off. But the trade is so profitable, and the people involved so base, that the deterrent would be marginal at best.

And mandatory sentences have long been known to have a distorting effect on the trial process. They make juries and judges more reluctant to convict. James Q. Wilson of Harvard concludes that "they often strengthen the hand of the criminal."

No Magic Cure

A third example is the President's proposal that the insanity defense be virtually abolished, with the problem of mental condition being treated instead as a matter for the judge in passing sentence. That shift does have some expert support. But it could have no significant deterrent effect. Most defendants in fact prefer the known of prison to confinement in a mental institution.

No one has a magic cure for crime, but some modest specifics are available. Gun control would save many more innocent lives than threatening capital punishment. However complex the social origins of crime, it would be worth trying to help the most susceptible group, unemployed teen-agers. Political leaders could set an example by not condoning lawlessness in their own entourage.

The inescapable conclusion is that Nixon is less interested in specifics than in mood. He wants America to be tougher, to attack crime as it attacks us, "without pity." That attitude will have its effect, for there is a strain in all of us that would substitute vengeance for justice. But a civilized society does not mimic the savagery of those who attack it.

"The mood and temper of the public in regard to the treatment of crime and criminals is one of the most unfailing tests of the civilization of any country. A calm and dispassionate recognition of the rights of the accused . . . and even of convicted criminals against the state . . ., an unfaltering faith that there is treasure, if only you can find it, in the heart of every man—these are the symbols which . . . measure the stored-up strength of a nation, and are the sign and proof of the living virtue in it."

The words are not those of a soft-headed judge or a permissive professor. They were said on July 20, 1910, in the House of Commons, by the British Home Secretary, Winston Churchill.

—Letters—

Amnesty Plan

President Nixon has repeatedly stated that an amnesty for draft resisters, military deserters, etc., is out of the question. Yet America is hopefully embarking upon an era of peaceful co-existence with the rest of the world and the President could consider setting an example of the American attitude towards peace by granting a conditional amnesty to these people.

Let the deserters and resisters go home and, as their fight is against either a war with which they had no sympathy or against war itself, make their return conditional on joining the Peace Corps. Perhaps then these conscience-stricken youths can practice what they preach.

SACHLAN UYTTERLINDE.
London.

Irony

Isn't it ironic that in the Sioux language, "Dakota" means friend or ally.

AL HIK.
St-Valéry-en-Caux, France.

International Opinion

Iraq-Kuwait Conflict

The Iraqi-Kuwait conflict is spreading and growing more poisonous. Is this part of a Soviet offensive to put a curb on American influence in the region? Without a doubt. Washington scored points by proposing the concluding of accords between oil companies and the Persian Gulf producer nations. In any case, even if these pushes directed against Arab countries reputedly in the American camp are not called by Moscow, the weakening of these regimes would displease Moscow. All the more so since the Americans... seem little hurried to contribute to a settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict, the worsening of which contributes to the degradation of the Soviet position in that region.

—*From Le Monde (Paris).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 3, 1898

NEW YORK—President McKinley's ultimatum goes to Spain today. It is ominous. He simply says that Spain's final reply to his representations and demands is evasive and unsatisfactory. He has exhausted all diplomatic expedients and must now refer the matter to an impatient Congress that can no longer be held in check. Also, the Secretary of the Navy issued an order which indicates that hostilities are not far away. He graduated the entire first class at the Naval Academy and ordered them to immediate sea duty.

Fifty Years Ago

April 3, 1923

PARIS—Further interesting light, relatively new, has been thrown upon the subject of cancer by the studies and researches of Dr. Edward Percy Robinson of New York, about which he has recently contributed an article to the review entitled "American Medicine." He draws especial attention to the fact that the disease is not found among the natives of a considerable number of countries, among them Egypt, Siam, India, Korea, the Philippines, Japan and China, where the use of salt in food is largely if not completely eschewed.

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.S., Wounded Knee Indians Provisional Peace Accord

OUNDED KNEE, S.D., April AP).—Provisional agreement could lead to the end of the y occupation of Wounded has been reached by the al government and Indian ants.

istant U.S. Attorney General Frizzell, the government's negotiator, told a news con- ce yesterday that "a con- s" had been reached on than half of 10 Indian nds.

ssibly two or three items re- to be negotiated today," he "I think the confrontation ry close to being settled. In my opinion, remarkable progress has been made."

Ramon Roubideaux, an attorney representing American Indian Movement (AIM) forces occupying the village, said the Indians were ready to leave the village and face legal charges as soon as agreement is reached on the 10 items.

AIM leaders presented the list of 10 demands to Mr. Fizzell before yesterday's three-hour negotiating session began in a tepee on the outskirts of the village. Neither Mr. Roubideaux nor Mr. Frizzell would discuss the contents of the demands.

"I'm not going to go into the individual items on the agenda," Mr. Frizzell said, "because I frankly feel the negotiations are at a critical stage. I'd rather wait until some agreement is reached. We hope to resolve the remaining issues soon."

However, he did say that some of the items involved not only the Justice Department, which he represents, but also the Department of Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and congressional actions.

Mr. Roubideaux said Saturday, following the first negotiations in two weeks, that the primary issue was an 1868 U.S.-Indian treaty that gave all the Dakota territory west of the Missouri River to the Indians.

AIM leaders also have demanded reform of Indian affairs at the national and local levels.

Not 'Too Serious'

Mr. Roubideaux said he didn't consider the remaining disagreements to be "too serious."

"I think there's a great possibility that we can arrive at a complete agreement," he said.

During the Saturday negotiations, the government rejected Indian requests that food be allowed into the village and that federal roadblocks be eased.

Mr. Frizzell said 20 to 25 persons were spotted attempting to enter Wounded Knee between federal outposts Saturday night. The group scattered when challenged, and two persons were arrested, he said. A knapsack filled with ammunition was recovered, he added.

A cease-fire in effect since Tuesday has not been broken, and both sides say it will be continued.

...U.S. Bars Use ...f Porpoises to ...Finger' Tuna

...ASHINGTON, April 2 ...).—Tuna fishermen no ...er will be able to use ra- ...equipped porpoises to help ...f tuna.

...he Commerce Department's ...ional Oceanic and Atmo- ...eric Administration today ...ounced a regulation pro- ...iting the placing of radio ...smitters on the backs of ...poises.

...orpoises tend to swim ...ve schools of tuna and the ...ncy said some fishermen ...l used radio-equipped por- ...es to help locate tuna. ...hen the transmitting an- ...na was above the ocean ...ace, fishermen could main- ...contact with a porpoise ...up to 15 miles, the agency ...

...ure Named ...o Assembly ...elm in Paris

...RIS, April 2 (IHT)—Edgar ... was easily elected pres- ... of the National Assembly ... as the new Assembly con- ...l for the first time since the ...ons last month.

... Faure defeated Socialist ...e Mauroy, 274 votes to 180. Mauroy was supported by the Socialist and Communist ...es, while Mr. Faure had ...d support from the three ...rity parties, plus the opposi- Réformateurs.

former Fourth Republic ...ier, Mr. Faure rallied to sup- Gen. de Gaulle's policies 1958, although he never has ...ged to the UDR Gaullist

His election, which was ...orted by President Georges ...idou, has been interpreted as an effort to give the ...nal Assembly a greater role ...olitical life than it has had ...r the Fifth Republic.

...rlier today Mr. Faure won ...ort from the Gaullists when voted to support him 143 to Mr. Faure reassured the ...lists by telling them that he "not a marginal but an ...entic Gaullist."

...e road was clear for Mr. ...e when Jacques Chaban- ...as, a former prime minister Assembly president, dropped of the race after the Elysée ...ce let it be known that it ...orted Mr. Faure. The cen- Réformateurs voted for him ...heir own candidate today, though they plan to stay in parliamentary opposition.

night, President Pompidou ...ally announced that he had ...pointed Pierre Messmer as ...e minister.

...e president's intention al- ...y was known but had not officially confirmed.

...atican Charges ...bania Aims to ...estroy Church

...ATICAN CITY, April 2 (AP). ...bania, declared the world's atheist state six years ago, suffocated all forms of ...istian life in its plan aimed "the total destruction of the ...an Catholic Church," Vati- radio declared Saturday. ...er religions also have been ...pressed, it added.

...he radio, in a program titled ...pe Until the Bitter End," said few priests left in Albania ... dying, in poor health after ...ecution in prison and con- ...ration camps."

... added: "The total elimination ...he hierarchy, the radical sup- ...ssion of religious and cultural ...itutions and suffocation of all ...ns of Christian life have been result of a program aimed the total destruction of the ...an Catholic Church."

...he newscast came four days ...er an Austrian Catholic news ...vice reported that a priest, ...ntified as Stephan Kurti, had ...n executed in Albania, con- ...nned to death for secretly ...ptizing a child.

...Vatican radio made no refer- ...e to the reported execution ... its program was said to have ...ulted from the report.

...ns Crash Kills 19

...PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil, April ... (AP).—Nineteen passengers ...re killed when a bus crashed ...ad-on with a truck in south- ...n Brazil and plunged into a ...er, police said today. Both ...ivers survived but were hospi- ...lized with injuries.



Associated Press.

MIGHTY MITE—15-month-old Frederick Bennett lifts 15-pound bar with ease after lifting 25-pound one in home in North Syracuse, N.Y. His weight—25 pounds. Parents put him on an exercise program a week after birth, and he's still going strong.

Obituaries

Conductor Jascha Horenstein, 73, in London

LONDON, April 2 (Reuters).—Conductor Jascha Horenstein, 73, died today in a London hospital.

Mr. Horenstein, an American citizen who had lived in Europe for the last 20 years, had entered a hospital in London last week for heart surgery.

During a career of more than 50 years, Mr. Horenstein conducted the principal orchestras of the world, including the Berlin Philharmonic, Royal Philharmonic, New York Philharmonic, Amsterdam Concertgebouw, London Symphony and Moscow Philharmonic.

He gave his last performance on March 23, when he conducted "Parsifal" at London's Covent Garden. He had returned to Covent Garden for the first time in 10 years to conduct seven performances of the five-hour opera.

Born in Russia

Mr. Horenstein, who was born in Kiev on May 6, 1899, left Russia at the age of six and studied in Vienna, going to Berlin in the early 1920s. There, he specialized in choral conducting.

Mr. Horenstein made his debut as a concert conductor in Vienna in 1923 with a performance of Mahler works. It was to Mahler, Bruckner and a number of modern composers that he devoted particular attention in later years.

Suzanne Silvercruys

BALTIMORE, April 2 (UPI).—Suzanne Silvercruys, 74, Belgian-born sculptor, painter and author, died here Saturday after becoming ill while on a lecture tour, police said.

Miss Silvercruys lived in Phoenix, Ariz.

Her father was a baron and president of Belgium's highest court. Miss Silvercruys came to the United States in 1915 and toured the country as "the little Belgian girl" in the last two years of World War I, raising $1 million for her homeland.

One of her brothers, Baron Robert Silvercruys, served as Belgian ambassador to the United States and still lives in Washington.

Miss Silvercruys became a U.S. citizen in 1922 and graduated from the Yale School of Fine Arts in 1928.

Miss Silvercruys made busts of famous generals, statesmen and actors including one of U.S. President Herbert Hoover for the Leuven Library in Belgium and one of Canadian Governor-General Lord Tweedsmuir, which later was acquired by the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Baron Jean de Lustrac

NORFOLK, Va., April 2 (AP).—Baron Jean de Lustrac, 78, of Norfolk and Paris, a cultural leader and longtime worker for Franco-American friendship, died yesterday at his home here.

Born at Chatellerault, France, he was the son of Baron Henri de Lustrac, a lieutenant colonel in the field artillery of the the French Army, and Baroness Anne-Marie de la Corbière de Lustrac.

Two of his ancestors, the Baron Jean de Lustrac and the Marquis de la Corbière, fought with the American forces during the Revolutionary War. Both were decorated on the battlefield at Yorktown for their valor during the storming of the British redoubts.

The baron served as a cavalry officer in the French Army during World War I. He was wounded in battle and was decorated by the French government.

In 1925, he married Helen Reid of Norfolk. Since then, he had lived either here or in Paris. He served again with the French forces in World War II and later was associated with the French Military Mission in Washington.

Joseph Cardinal Lefebvre

BOURGES, France, April 2 (AP).—Joseph Cardinal Lefebvre, 81, former archbishop of Bourges, died here early today.

After starting studies in law he was mobilized in 1914 and was seriously wounded and taken prisoner. After the war, he started theological studies, which led to his doctorate in theology in 1923.

He was named bishop of Troyes in 1938 and organized food suplies for the city in 1940 during a siege by the German Army. He was appointed archbishop of Bourges in 1943. He received his cardinal's hat in 1960.

Cardinal Lefebvre resigned as president of the French Episcopal Conference in 1969 because of his age. He retired as archbishop of Bourges the same year, when he was 77.

Police Charge Paris Marchers; Several Injured

PARIS, April 2 (Reuters).—Several persons were injured, one seriously, when club-wielding riot police tonight charged to disperse militant leftists at the end of a mass student demonstration here.

The police fired tear-gas grenades into crowds of chanting demonstrators who overturned a car and blocked a street with debris.

The trouble developed after a handful of demonstrators refused to disperse after some 60,000 high school and university students marched through northeastern Paris to protest a new law abolishing most military service deferments for students.

In the past, most students were given deferments until age 27 if requested. But now they will be obliged to complete their one year of service between the ages of 18 and 21.

One brief charge by riot police cleared the demonstrators from the huge Place de la Nation, where the march ended.

The march stretched for three quarters of a mile down the wide boulevards from the Gare de l'Est railroad station, where it began.

The Paris police prefect had permitted the march and promised not to let security forces intervene unless it got out of hand.

Had $100,000-Plus Incomes, Paid No U.S. Tax—Senator

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, April 2 (NYT).—Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., said yesterday that 276 individuals with income in excess of $100,000 in 1971 had paid no federal income tax for that year.

The figure is from a preliminary study of 1971 tax returns made by the Treasury Department and given to him at his request, the senator said. Sen. Mondale is a new member of the Senate Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction over tax matters.

The senator said in a statement that the situation was "outrageous" and "intolerable" and that it is "small wonder that we have a taxpayers' revolt in this country when our tax system allows the wealthy to escape paying their fair share of taxes."

The number for 1971 was down somewhat from a year earlier, when 394 individuals with incomes of more than $100,000 paid no federal income tax.

Of the 276 nontaxpayers for 1971 in the over-$100,000 class, 72 had incomes exceeding $200,000, Sen. Mondale said. This compares with 112 for the over-$200,000 group in 1970.

Treasury officials, led by Under Secretary Edwin S. Cohen, who was then the top tax-policy official in the Nixon administration, argued that the analysis in 1970 showed defensible reasons for the nonpayment of taxes in almost all cases.

The most common, he said, was that these individuals had such large deductions for interest payments on loans they had made for business purposes that the interest completely offset their taxable income.

Sen. Mondale, however, said there were a number of deficiencies in the tax laws that permit wealthy persons to escape all tax.

In addition, he said, "the 276 who paid no taxes at all are the tip of the iceberg. Thousands more pay only a pittance in taxes on their huge incomes."

U.S. Ship's Crew Rescued

HONOLULU, April 2 (AP).—All 40 crewmen of the disabled American ship Silver Dove were taken aboard the Coast Guard cutter Northwind yesterday after the 492-foot freighter developed a 40-degree list, a Coast Guard spokesman said.



United Press International.

SUNDAY DRIVER—An indifferent Belgian woman and her son, together with their pet poodle, have unexpected company during their quiet afternoon drive in Roosdaal. But, after briefly observing the horse-drawn travelers, the police van drove off, having no worries about their breaking the highway speed limit.

Off Market by June 30

U.S. Is Recalling Amphetamine Diet Drugs

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (NYT).—The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Food and Drug Administration have decided to recall diet drugs that contain amphetamines, with the objective of eliminating them from the market by June 30.

The action, described by a spokesman for the bureau as the largest recall of controlled substances ever made, is designed to end the use of all injectable amphetamines and closely related chemicals and all combination diet pills that contain amphetamine and other ingredients such as vitamins or sedatives.

Controlled substances are prescription drugs that can be dispensed only with special safeguards such as nonrefillable prescriptions and extra record-keeping obligations on the part of the doctor.

Current use of the drugs involved in the recall is huge. They make up the bulk of the so-called diet-pill market. Yearly retail distribution is estimated at about 480 million dosage units—equivalent to that many 10-milligram pills.

Drug-Abuse Potential

The decision to recall existing stocks of the injectable amphetamines is based on the FDA's contention that these products have such a great drug abuse potential that they cannot be used safely.

The agency considers the combination drugs, taken by mouth, to be ineffective on the grounds that the amphetamines do little good in obesity control and the other ingredients contribute nothing useful toward this objective.

The Narcotics Bureau, a unit of the Justice Department, and the drug agency, a part of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, have been moving against these drugs for several years but have met strong opposition from industry and some doctors. The recall will be the climax of the government agencies' effort.

John E. Ingersoll, director of the Narcotics Bureau, and Sherwin Gardner, acting commissioner of food and drugs, are expected to send letters this week to 300 major manufacturers and distributors of the drugs informing them of the recall.

State Cooperation

State officials are being asked to work with the two federal agencies in making sure that the drugs are taken out of circulation. Between 10,000 and 20,000 retail and wholesale outlets will be visited by federal or state officers during the next three months as part of the nationwide effort, an officer of the Narcotics Bureau said.

The basis for the recall action was a final notice published in the Federal Register on Friday. This notice makes it unlawful, with only a few specific exceptions, to ship any of the combination pills or the injectable amphetamines in interstate commerce. The injectable products to be banned include not only amphetamine itself but also such closely related substances as dextroamphetamine, levamphetamine and methamphetamine.

The exceptions to the order banning interstate shipment of the drugs cover several products of five manufacturers who have asked for hearings before the FDA concerning their drugs.

The amphetamines are powerful stimulants and are considered to have a great potential for abuse and for creating drug dependence in the user. In recent years, large amounts of amphetamines appear to have entered the illicit drug market.

Retired Admiral, Kodak Aide Are Kidnapped in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, April 2 (Reuters).—A retired rear admiral and a U.S. executive of the local affiliate of Kodak were kidnapped in two separate incidents here today.

This raised to 20 the number of kidnappings reported in Argentina this year, police sources said.

Rear Adm. Francisco Aleman, 53, was seized by Marxist urban guerrillas, apparently in retaliation for the killing of 16 guerrillas held at a naval base in southern Argentina last year.

The Kodak executive, Antonio R. da Cruz, might have been injured when seized while driving alone to work. Witnesses told police a pickup truck smashed into Mr. da Cruz's car near the entrance to Kodak's suburban Buenos Aires plant. They said six or eight young men, some shouting that they were terrorists, piled out of the truck, pulled Mr. da Cruz from his damaged vehicle and drove off with him in another car.

Mr. da Cruz was technical operations manager for the Kodak plant. Kodak sources said Mr. da Cruz, 38, was born in Portugal and became a naturalized American citizen as an adult.

Navy spokesmen said Adm. Aleman was abducted from his luxury apartment by members of the Trotskyite People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) who, before leaving, painted on the walls the words "popular justice" and "for Trelew."

A naval air base near the town of Trelew, 700 miles southwest of here, was the scene of the bloodbath in which 16 ERP members, including three women, were killed in what authorities said was an attempt to escape.

Mr. da Cruz arrived here four years ago to take up his post at the Kodak plant, which employs 500 persons.

Neither Kodak nor the police issued an official report on the abduction, and both refused to even name the victim.

Such silence is not uncommon in Argentine kidnappings during negotiations for payment of ransom. About $1.3 million in ransom money has been reported paid this year. Several millions more have been asked.

Gerardo Scalmazzi, an executive of the Bank of Boston, was kidnapped last Wednesday in Rosario, 187 miles northwest of here and has yet to be released.

Adm. Aleman, a former head of the navy's intelligence service, retired last year after resigning as under secretary of state for the merchant fleet. He is currently an executive of a shipbuilding firm.

The navy spokesman said Adm. Aleman was asleep when his 12-year-old son let into his apartment three men who claimed to be police officers.

The intruders bound and gagged the boy and his mother and locked them in the bathroom before rousing the admiral.

Apartment Searched

The spokesmen quoted Mrs. Martha Aleman as saying the intruders then let in about seven other persons, some of them women, and the apartment was searched.

Although the authorities claimed the 16 killed at Trelew Aug. 22 were trying to escape, the incident was widely regarded as a massacre. Three other ERP members were seriously wounded.

Teen Smokers On Rise, Cancer Society Reports

NOGALES, Ariz., April 2 (AP).—The number of teen-age smokers continues to rise, even though cancer caused by smoking takes 70,000 to 80,000 lives a year, the president of the American Cancer Society has reported.

Dr. Arthur G. James, of the Ohio State University School of Medicine in Columbus, said that the increase comes principally among teen-age girls.

The Cancer Society said that the percentage of teen-age boys, aged 12-18, who smoke cigarettes rose from 14.7 in 1968 to 15.7 in 1972. More significantly, it reported, the percentage of teen-age girls, 12-18, rose sharply from 8.4 in 1968 to 13.3 in 1972.

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FASHION

The Return of the Femme Fatale

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 2 (IHT).—For the past few years, all fashion designers seemed to be off on a mad junior kick. No longer. La femme is back and as often as not, she is even fatale. Dressed in black, she wears a black veil over her eyes, pink satin gloves to her elbow, tight belts over round hips and very high heels. Her naughty black lace slip shows and she lounges around in pink satin pajamas trimmed with green marabou or see-through black nightgowns that are see-through where it really counts.

Designers may have finally caught on to the fact that the junior market is all very well but that fashion should really go where the money is, that is, into an older, more mature market. So now, for the first time in years, women won't have to feel like killing themselves if they are over 30 and look it.

Of all the designers who have shown their fall-winter styles so far, Karl Lagerfeld, for Chloé, comes out the big winner. His collection this morning had the impact of the all-time greats. Top brass from the buying and press world had to get to Laurent's restaurant a good hour in advance and wait another hour before things got cracking. Not a murmur, either. They sat—and patiently—everywhere, including on the window sills, because it was one show that would set the pattern for Paris fashions this week.

Lagerfeld is a versatile talent, equally at home anywhere on the fashion scene, be it fabrics, fur or shoes. His main merit this season is a new, longer, leaner silhouette perched on very high heels. Not too unlike the late Jacques Fath, whom Lagerfeld openly admires.

His separates, just slim skirts and print blouses, looked agreeably nonchalant but they had the refined finish that comes from exquisite, exclusive fabrics. His trademark this season is a wide Ascot tie, either printed or solid black, with the shirt collar sticking out over it. With Lagerfeld, it is often an either/or story. In the suit section, it could be the long cardigan suit, soft and easy, or the short tweed spencer jacket with vest. The coats are split between big, bulky and belted or tubular and skinny. Finally, his bias-cut vamp evening dresses, obviously worn over nothing, were outrageously slinky and sexy, with bare backs, trompe l'oeil jewelry sewn onto the dress and the extravagant lushness of white fox.

In Victorian contrast, he also showed long black evening suits with black gloves and a monocle dangling from a black rope. All that was missing were the house keys.

Coming right after Chloé, Cardin fell flat. A remarkable designer, who has left his mark all over the world, Cardin unfortunately has been spreading himself too thin—doing everything from chocolate wrappings, running an art center and, lately, trying to be a full-fledged movie star with Jeanne Moreau. Little wonder that his collection suffered.

Always traveling on his own planet, Cardin did not pull it off this morning. His clothes were stiff and structured, a hodgepodge of all his former ideas. He tried to reintroduce the fanny dress with very, very slim skirts that came close to looking grotesque. His evening dresses, cut out in soft petals, were really just pretty encores of past numbers.

The weekend was solid fashion for the visiting pros, who came by the thousands from all over the world. Those who did not fight their way at the Salon du Prêt à Porter went to Vicky Tiel, who brightened things up with tango dancing at the Salle Wagram. However, of the three male dancers, only one, Monsieur Paolo, knew what he was doing. Any fashions? Yes, for the first time, Vicky tried her hand at coats and suits and did a full, tent-shaped line with some charm but her bread and butter is still in her sexy jersey dresses.

Then Mendès rounded up eight designers at the Bourse du Commerce, which was turned into a three-ring circus, no doubt to make the four-hour sitting more acceptable. There was a unicyclist and a tight-rope walker who performed without a net, a rather unnerving experience.

The clothes, however, made up for it all. Jean Muir, who ended the show, is really in a class all by herself. A little like Chanel, she can do no wrong. The only noticeable change this time was just a little shoulder padding. Michel Bruyère had the most salable collection, with a good line of tweed blousons and interesting, sloppy-Joe sweaters. A Japanese by the name of Issey Mikaye had amusing quilted jackets, pointilliste prints and good sweaters again, this time with striped varsity sleeves.

But Fernando Sanchez was the real find. Although he has been designing a number of collections, including Revillon furs, he has the knack for making elegant, expensive yet sexy lingerie that has been sorely missing lately. "That's just what we've been looking for," said Robert Sakowitz, of Sakowitz, Houston, after the show. The expensively naughty line included draped champagne silk nightgowns, pink robes slashed open with the bosom about to fall out of it and, yes, that famous see-through.



A model tangos in slinky jersey by Vicky Tiel.

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FESTIVALS

The Season Begins at Easter

By David Stevens

PARIS, April 2 (IHT).—Easter comes late this year, and thus so does the opening of the music-and-arts festival circuits in Europe, which will continue until well into the fall.

France, no stranger to musical wars (the *guerre des bouffons* and the disputes between followers of Gluck and Piccini, for instance) has a small war of the festivals, this year. Both Royan and La Rochelle, on the Atlantic coast, will be competing for the avant-garde audience during the Easter period.

There also are the usual globe-trotting artists the festival trotter may encounter more than once—for instance, the San Francisco Symphony, touring Europe this spring under Seiji Ozawa, or such dance groups as Felix Blaska's from Paris or the Ballet Folklorico of Mexico, or the Trio Yuval from Israel, this year's laureate of the European Association of Music Festivals, which will perform at several of the member festivals.

Following is a list of some of the principal festivals beginning this month and next. Addresses indicate where more complete information may be sought. The list will be continued in future editions.

* * *

La Rochelle—Rencontres Internationales d'Art Contemporain (April 11-21): The artistic direc-



Pierre Boulez
...in Florence.

tion of the Royan festival for the last nine years has moved a bit up the French Atlantic coast to this old port city. With it comes the Messiaen piano competition and, this year, a Stockhausen cycle, a Xenakis evening, a day organized by Maurice Le Roux, and recent works by Globokar and Alsina, among others. Lots of first performances, both musical and theatrical—the latter including the Grand Magic Circus and the Pierre Guyotat and Bruno Rayen companies. Films and the plastic arts. (Hôtel de Ville, 17000 La Rochelle, France.)

* * *

Royan—10th Festival International d'Art Contemporain (April 14-30): The program is as packed as ever, but the new direction promises greater emphasis on no-longer-young and on non-French composers. Notable first performances will include Berio's Concerto for Two Pianos and Maderna's "Venetian Journal," and there will be numerous works by Ligeti. A series of "atelier" concerts by the Ars Nova and Solisti Veneti ensembles is aimed at giving unpublished composers a hearing. The festival proper will be preceded by several days devoted to the regional French chanson and a seminar on traditional music of Africa and Asia. (Boîte Postale 517, 17200 Royan, France.)

* * *

Salzburg Easter Festival (April 15-23): This year's Karajan-fest is comprised of revivals of his earlier productions of "Tristan und Isolde" and "Das Rheingold," one concert program of Beethoven symphonies (Nos. 4 and 5) and another of Mozart's "Coronation" Mass and Verdi's Te Deum. With the Berlin Philharmonic, the Vienna State Opera chorus and the Vienna Singverein. (Osterfestspiele Salzburg, Festspielhaus, A-5010 Salzburg, Austria.)

* * *

Festival of Flanders (April 15-June 30): The spring installment of this widespread festival (there is another in late summer) takes place in Antwerp, Kortrijk and Tongeren-St. Truiden. Visitors include the San Francisco Symphony, the Lucerne Festival Strings, the Fredriks Bach Choir of Stockholm; and Jeanne and Yvonne Loriod playing Messiaen. Works include Liszt's "Christus" and Gossec's Requiem. Antwerp offers its theater festival. (Festival van Vlaanderen, BRT, Room 9L26, Reyerslaan, 1040 Brussels.)

* * *

Festival de Pâques, Lourdes (April 20-28): Sacred art and music in the Pyrenees, with Kurt Redel and the Munich Pro Arte Orchestra performing Telemann's Magnificat and Bach's "Art of the Fugue." (Maison de Tourisme, Lourdes, France.)

* * *

English Bach Festival (London, April 24-May 5; Oxford, May 4-12): Bach, of course, including the St. Matthew Passion, the B-minor Mass and all the flute sonatas, but also Messiaen organ and piano music, the Ars Nova ensemble from Paris performing Messiaen and Constant, the Folkwang Ballet of Essen, Byzantine and Greek folk music, and much else. (English Bach Festival Trust, 15 South Eaton Place, London, SWW 9ER.)

* * *

Festival Mondial du Théâtre, Nancy (April 24-May 6): Thirty-odd troupes from Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas, with the emphasis on experimental theater and theater in the popular traditions. The ninth renewal of a lively and progressive festival organized by the Théâtre Universitaire of Nancy. (109 Rue de Metz, 54 Nancy, France.)

* * *

Wiesbaden May Festival (May 1-31): The customary visits from the East bring this year "Prince Igor" by the Bucharest State Opera and a squad of Bolshoi stars (Milashkina, Obraztsova, Atlantov, Mazurok) who will join Western colleagues in "Carmen," "Don Carlo" and "Un Ballo in Maschera." The festival opener is "Der Rosenkavalier," with a cast headed by Söderström, Donath and Ridderbusch. (Hessisches Staatstheater, Wiesbaden, West Germany.)

* * *

Mai Musical Bordeaux (May 3-30): Paul Paray conducts Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust," for the major theatrical offering, and others on hand include the Smetana Quartet, New York's Accademia Monteverdiana, the Ballet Folklorico of Mexico, Felix Blaska's dance troupe and the Bordeaux Grand-Théâtre ballet. Wilhelm Kempff, and Yehudi and Hephzibah Menuhin. A major exhibition of cubist art is planned. (Commissariat du Festival, 252 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, 75008 Paris.)

* * *

Lausanne International Festival (May 4-July 8): The Belgrade Opera brings Rimsky-Korsakov's "Ivan the Terrible," with Miroslav Cangalovic as Ivan, Prokofiev's "Love for Three Oranges," Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" and Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," and the Welsh National Opera will give Britten's "Billy Budd" its first Swiss showing. The festival opens with the world premiere of Frank Martin's Requiem, with the composer conducting the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande and the Lausanne Choral Union. Others on hand will be the English Chamber Orchestra with Pinchas Zukerman, the Istoman-Rose-Stern trio, Karl Richter and the Munich Bach Choir, the French National Orchestra, and five different ballet troupes. (Théâtre Municipal, Lausanne, Switzerland.)

* * *

Maggio Musicale Fiorentino (May 8-July 22): Rossini's "Mosé," Giacomo Manzoni's "La Sentenza" and Mussorgsky's "Khovanshchina" are the operatic offerings; Carla Fracci and Paolo Bortoluzzi appear with the festival's ballet, and concerts will be given by the BBC Orchestra under Boulez, the San Francisco Symphony under Ozawa, the Cracow State Orchestra, and Chorus, and others. (Teatro Comunale, Via Solferino 15, Florence, Italy.)

* * *

Schwetzingen (May 9-June 3): This festival's tradition of digging up forgotten rococo opera to go with its princely, rococo setting continues this year with Antonio Fioravanti's "Le Cantatrici Villane," in a production by the Deutsche Oper Berlin. There will be recitals by pianists Claudio Arrau and Georges Pludermacher, soprano Jessye Norman and others. Some unusual concerts concentrate on early opera and music for oboe and English horn, and the Schwetzinger serenades will again recall the heyday of Mozart's sojourns here and the great Mannheim orchestra. (Schwetzinger Festspiele, Schlossplatz, Postfach 159, 683 Schwetzingen, West Germany.)

* * *

Prague (May 12-June 4): Moscow's Bolshoi Opera brings Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin," Prokofiev's "Semyon Kotko" and Puccini's "Tosca" to add to the Czechoslovak capital's own busy operatic activity. Other guests will be the Dresden Staatskapelle; conductors Yuri Temirkanov, Rafael Frübbeck the Burgos, Erich Leinsdorf, Dean Dixon and Serfiu Celibidache; violinists Henryk Szeryng, Igor Oistrakh and André Gertler; cellists Daniel Shafran and Maurice Gendron; pianists Emil Gilels, Claude Kahn, John Lill and Christoph Eschenbach and singers Evelyn Lear and Siegmund Nimsgern. (Prague Springs, Dum Umelcu, Alsovo Nabrezi 12, 110 00 Prague 1.)

* * *

Vienna (May 19-June 17): The usual staggering array of cultural events concentrates this year on Italian opera buffa in the Theater an der Wien, with the festival's own production of Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" and troupes from La Scala, the Teatro Colon of Buenos Aires, and the Berlin Staatsoper; Mozart piano concertos, 20th-century French music, and Bartok in the concerts and a children's and youth theater festival at the Museum of the 20th Century. Peter Brook's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be on hand, and every theater in town will have its new production, including Schoenberg's "Moses and Aaron" at the State Opera and the Brecht-Weill "Mahagonny" at the Volksoper. Notable exhibitions include Japanese woodcuts, the Wiener Secession and Architecture of the Ringstrasse. (Wiener Festwochen, Friedrichstrasse 7, 1010 Vienna.)

* * *

Bergen (May 23-June 6): Visitors include the Stockholm Royal Opera and Ballet, Stockholm's Royal Dramatic Theater with O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night," the Felix Blaska ballet company, the Zagreb String Quartet, Slovak Chamber Orchestra and Prague Symphony. Norwegian pianists will celebrate Rachmaninov's centenary, the music of Harald Saeverud will be featured at one concert and there will be the usual daily concerts at Grieg's home in Troldhaugen. (Bergen International Festival, Sverresgate 11, Bergen, Norway.)

* * *

Stockholm (May 23-June 20): Gustav III will appear in two forms, in Göran Gentele's production of Verdi's "Un Ballo in *Maschera*" at the Opera, and at the Drottningholm Court Theater, "Gustav Adolf and Ebba Brahe," with a text by Gustav III and J. H. Kellgren, with music by Abbé Vogler. Birgit Nilsson will sing Elektra and Isolde and there is a full schedule of opera, concerts and ballet. (Stockholm Spring Festival, Konserthuset, Hötorget 8, S-111 57 Stockholm.)

* * *

Bath (May 26-June 3): Opens this year with the National Arts Center Orchestra of Canada under Mario Bernardi and ends with Verdi's Requiem by the London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus under Riccardo Muti. In between are appearances by the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields under Neville Marriner and Sir Michael Tippett, the Amadeus Quartet and others. (Bath Festival Office, Linley House, 1 Pierrepont Place, Bath, Somerset, England.)

* * *

Glyndebourne (May 30-Aug. 15): This year's programs of opera in the Sussex countryside includes the British premiere of Einem's "The Visit of the Old Lady," with Kerstin Meyer, staged by John Cox, designed by Michael Annals and conducted by John Pritchard. Pritchard also will conduct a new production of Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," by Peter Hall and designed by John Bury, and a revival of Strauss's "Capriccio." Mozart's "The Magic Flute" and Monteverdi's "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse in Patria" will be repeated. (Glyndebourne Festival Opera, Glyndebourne, Lewes, Sussex, England.)



Birgit Nilsson
...in Stockholm.

New Jersey Museum May Return Roman Mosaic Allegedly Stolen

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT).—The Newark Museum is pondering the surrender of a 4th-century Roman mosaic which, it has been told, was stolen from an archaeological site in the Middle East. It was sold to the museum two years ago by an unidentified New York dealer.

The museum faces the decision at a time when the art world has been watching the unresolved controversy over a $1 million Greek vase acquired by the Metropolitan Museum in New York. Italian authorities have charged, and the museum denied, that the vase was stolen from an Etruscan tomb north of Rome.

The New Jersey museum says it paid about $6,000 for the mosaic. It says it discovered the apparent theft when one of its curators sent an ordinary scholarly inquiry about its mosaic to a Belgian group that had made the find. It was told in reply that the object was part of a larger work and that the fragment it purchased had been stolen.

"There is very strong evidence that our piece is the missing one," Samuel C. Miller, director of the Newark Museum, said yesterday.

He added that he did not know whose property it was and that a proper return was more important than a hasty one. "It must go to the right place; I don't want to just ship it off," he said.

In Storage

A spokesman for the museum said the roughly 6-foot-square mosaic depicting a bare-breasted Amazon on horseback had not been put on public view but had remained in storage at the museum. He said it had been traced to an archaeological site in Syria.

The piece bought by the museum is said to be a part of a larger mosaic, measuring 26 feet by 14 feet, and showing two armed Amazons hunting down a leopard and a lion with lances. In the 4th century, it had adorned a room in the Roman governor's palace at Apamea in western Syria.

An official Belgian excavation uncovered the complete mosaic in 1967, but within a year thieves plundered the site. There is fear that the rest of the scene may have been damaged by the thieves and later destroyed.

The Syrian antiquities department is said to have launched a search for the stolen work.

Mr. Miller said the mosaic had been acquired by the museum late in 1970 and that it had been identified as possibly stolen last December.

He declined to identify the dealer who made the sale, except to describe him as "one of the fine dealers in New York." He said that the dealer had given the museum "verbal assurances" that the purchase sum will be returned by him.

Mr. Miller said he had had no contact with the Syrian government on the matter yet. He cautioned against misinterpreting the mosaic as "a great piece," describing it as "relatively modest but important educationally."

Spain, Portugal Get No Stars in Michelin Guide

PARIS, April 2 (AP).—Michelin's 1973 guide to Spain and Portugal is out but its French inspectors were unable to find a restaurant worthy of a star in either country.

The guide awards forks for various categories of luxury restaurants, but could not find a place worthy of a star, which in the Michelin system means "a good restaurant in its class."

Reaction in Madrid was sharp.

"It's unjust," said Manuel Aznar, former Spanish ambassador to the United Nations and one of the country's leading gourmets. "I could name several restaurants in Spain that are worth at least one star." He cited the Jockey Club and the Restaurante Zalacain in Madrid.

A restaurant owner who asked not to be named termed the red guide "typical snobbishness from north of the Pyrenees."

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1973

...owth Rate ... France ...ices Europe

OECD Report ...rns on Inflation

...RIS, April 2 (UPI).— ...e's economy grew faster last ... than that of any other ...r European nation and it ...d enjoy expanded activity ...g 1973, economic experts said ...

...wever the 23-nation Organi... ...n for Economic Cooperation ... Development (OECD) said ...ion now has become a seri... ...natter.

...a 97-page survey of the ...ry's economic performance ...rospects, the OECD said: "It ...fficult to foresee any sub... ...al slowdown in the upward ...ment of prices. The worsen... ...f inflationary pressures is, ...fore, a matter of urgent con...

...said anti-inflationary mea... ...taken by the government last ...mber likely would have a ...ening effect on price in... ...es without altering prospects ...strong expansion of activity.

...ie strength of autonomous ...s toward the end of 1972 ...ested that the gross domestic ...uct in 1973 might grow at ...as fast as potential (about ...rcent) and that the labor ...et situation would probably ...ove," the survey said.

...ie growth of the French ...my was comparatively fast ...72—faster than in any other ...r European country of the ...D," the survey said.

...ie outlook for 1973, despite ... uncertainties linked to non... ...omic factors, is for strong ...nsion of activity and prob... ...a higher current external ...us.

...omestic demand and output ... shown clear signs of ac... ...ation in the last few months ... the likelihood of buoyant ...omic activity in France's ...r trading partners... suggests ... export growth will continue ...imulate national output," the ...t said.

... employment, the survey ... that "a particularly disturb... ...feature calling for the au... ...ties' special attention is the ...ing difficulty of placement of ...ger workers. The employ... ...t problem, therefore..., calls ... improvement of labor mar... ...institutions, vocational train... ...and selective regional and ...ral policies."

...ie report, in a review of the ...t past, observed that "over ... last two years, with reces... ...ary trends in many other ...tries, France has maintained ...irly high and steady rate of ...th... such slowdown as oc... ...ed was mild and short-lived." ...t it warned that "the au... ...ities are now faced with the ...cult task of combating price ...eases without sacrificing ...th and employment objec... ."

Price Rise Expected

...ARIS, April 2 (AP-DJ).— ...ch industrialists expect prices ...se in the period ahead as fast ...efore last December's anti-in... ...onary program, which in... ...ed major cuts in value-added ... the latest survey by the offi... ...statistical institute shows. ...herwise, French manufactur... ...are "very confident" and ex... ... the current 8 percent ...th in output to continue in ...next few months.

...hweitzer to Retire ...om Monetary Fund

...ASHINGTON, April 2 (Reu...). — Pierre-Paul Schweitzer ... confirmed he will retire as ...aging director of the Inter... ...ional Monetary Fund when ... present term expires at the ... of August.

...e has been under pressure ...n the United States to leave ... fund post, although several ...stern European countries ...ted him to remain.

... former deputy governor of ... Bank of France, Mr. ...weitzer has led the fund since ...3. His future plans were not ...nounced.

...agreement on a successor to ...a d the 125-member-nation ...d has not yet been reached.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Paribas Buys 20% of Bancaire

Cie. Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas, the holding of the Paribas banking group, has acquired virtual control of Cie. Bancaire, France's largest private lending group. Paribas now controls over 20 percent of Bancaire's capital, having just acquired about 10 percent of the shares from Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Banque de l'Indochine and Sté. Générale de Belgique. The acquisition was made in agreement with other Bancaire shareholders, the biggest of which, after Paribas, is Banque Worms, with 6.57 percent. Over 52 percent is owned by the public. Last year the Bancaire group granted credits amounting to 13.7 billion francs, bringing total outstanding loans to 24.3 billion francs. It reported net earnings of 32.8 million francs, up 24 percent over 1971. The consolidated assets of the Paribas group amounted to 31.18 billion francs at the end of last year. Net earnings totaled 220.6 million francs. The acquisition is seen strengthening the Paribas group and a "logical" consequence of last year's takeover by Banque de Suez of Banque de l'Indochine and Crédit Industriel et Commercial, banking sources say.

Work Starting on Gas Facilities

El Paso Natural Gas says construction will begin immediately on facilities to be used in the importation of liquified natural gas from Algeria to the United States. The Federal Power Commission gave its approval to the plan late Friday. El Paso estimates the total cost of the project, including nine gas tankers and facilities both in the United States and Algeria, will be about $1.7 billion. Initial deliveries of Algerian gas will begin in early 1976 and it expects volume to reach 1 billion cubic feet a day.

Honda Signs Pacts With Ford, GM

Honda has signed technology protection agreements covering its Compound Vortex Controlled Combustion (CVCC) engine with Ford and General Motors. Observers say the signing of these pacts increases the likelihood of Ford and GM acquiring licenses to produce engines based on Honda knowhow. Honda has demonstrated that conventional auto engines modified with CVCC technology are capable of meeting U.S. emission control requirements set for 1975.

Cavenham Eyes Liggett & Myers

Cavenham, of Britain, says it has held discussions with Liggett & Myers, but has not reached any agreement with the U.S. company. The statement is in response to an announcement by Liggett & Myers Friday that discussions were under way with an unnamed British company relating both to a possible exchange of equity interests and to other business relationships. Press reports said Cavenham might take an interest of up to 20 percent in Liggett & Myers. Cavenham says discussions are still at an early stage. Cavenham, a key company in the financial empire of financier James Goldsmith, had attributable profit of £5.6 million in the 32 weeks ended last Nov. 11, up sharply from £967,000 in the like year-earlier period.

Gulf May Sell North Sea Field

Gulf Oil says a consortium led by Amoco International may buy Gulf's Rough gas field in the North Sea. Gulf notes it has been negotiating with Amoco for some time and it is "hopeful of entering into an arrangement, we assume by midyear." Amoco, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana, leads a consortium that includes the British Gas Council, as well as two other U.S. firms, Amerada Hess and Texas Eastern Transmission. Gulf has drilled two wells on the block with gas shows, but adds: "It's always a question of viability. We've had five geologists out there and they've reported reserves ranging all over the lot." Amoco has the tract next to the Rough gas field, which is near the mouth of the Humber in eastern England.

Gold Rush Mentality Sweeps Nation

Speculation Spree Hits Japan's Economy

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, April 2.—Suddenly some important parts of the economic machine called Japan, Incorporated, have broken down.

Although the collapse may be only temporary—and has not yet affected exports—it has produced strange scenes and wild stories unheard here since the days of confusion and chaos after World War II.

A gold rush mentality has swept across Japan and engulfed one commodity after another in a wild orgy of speculation. So far, evidence or strong suspicion that speculation and hoarding are occurring has involved stocks, land, lumber, soybeans, red beans used in Japanese confections, feedstuffs for animals, silk, wool, cotton, electrical wire, paper for printing, bandages, gauze, tuna, cod roe and membership rights in private golf courses.

Even rice, the staple of the nation, has not been overlooked.

Executives of the massive trading companies which have led Japan to a position of world eminence were called in for a scolding on March 1 by the finance minister for speculating in land and commodities. They denied the charges.

Seven days later, however, the minister of international trade and industry called them in again.

Customs officers are now investigating the six major trading companies on suspicion of falsifying documents to avoid payment of tariffs on pork imports. Already uncovered: Evasion of $1.25 million in taxes.

Three (Daiwa, Nomura and Nikko) of the four major stock brokers who control 60 percent of the trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange found their branch managers in Yokohama arrested on charges of manipulating the sales of more than six million shares of stock in Kyodo Feedstuffs Co., whose vice-president also was arrested. In all, five executives of the three securities companies were charged.

Although the incident represents the only legal action brought so far against stock firms, "warnings" from the Finance Ministry have mounted. Trading on the stock exchange itself also has gone through wild fluctuations.

On Feb 2, the averages set a record for a one-day plunge, then shot up two trading days later to set a record for a one-day rise. Trading has fluctuated from 100 million shares a day to one billion shares a day and an index of stock prices to corporation profits showed that stocks had doubled in value in relation to profits over the three years up to last September.

On commodity exchanges, the situation was even less stable.

The nation's three wool exchanges were ordered closed March 8 after prices reached levels far beyond what could be explained by a worldwide shortage of the commodity. From last fall until the market was closed, prices rose 310 percent and the trading volume increased 10-fold.

Silk exchanges also have been hit by speculators and they, too, have been closed.

When Kakuei Tanaka became prime minister last July, a theory he developed as early as 1967 to "remodel the Japanese archipelago" suddenly caught fire and spurred a wild rush to buy land. Corporations which had never before engaged in real estate dealings plunged into land development projects and prices everywhere skyrocketed.

What has happened to the economic machine that built annual growth rates of greater than 10 percent on a solid foundation of almost unchanging wholesale prices?

Ironically, the answer seems to lie in a lack of faith in the Japanese economy at the time of what was called here "the Nixon shock."

That "shock" was the President's mid-1971 announcement suspending the convertibility of dollars to gold and imposing a 10 percent surcharge on imports. Japan was soon forced to float, and ultimately revalue by 16.88 percent, its exchange rate for the yen.

Government and business alike reacted by predicting the deepening of a recession (which, in fact, had already ended) and a drastic loss of exports (which never occurred).

Tax relief measures, such as exemptions, were implemented to cover an estimated two-thirds of the exchange losses some firms suffered. A whopping supplemental budget, financed largely by governmental borrowing, was enacted in the fall of 1971. A bullish fiscal 1972 budget was pushed through with even more governmental borrowing programmed. Interest rates were slashed across the board last summer.

So far, the government has refused to admit that Japan has fallen into the grips of inflation.

A new mentality, however, has gripped the nation. The password now seems to be "anything goes" in business and it has assumed bandwagon proportions.

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One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ). — The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

April 2, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Sterling (per £)...	2.4783	2.4785	— 4.92
Belg. fr. (A)...	39.035	38.895	
Belg. fr. (B)...	40.05	39.915	+11.37
Deutsche mark...	2.8523	2.8373	+12.93
Danish krone...	6.1845	6.1825	+12.03
Escudo...	25.75	25.75	
Fr. fr. (A)...	4.55	4.520	
Fr. fr. (B)...	4.555	4.5365	+12.08
Guilder...	2.9495	2.940	+10.00
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A)...	592	589	
Lira (B)...	575	578.25	— 0.62
Peseta...	58.05	58.20	
Schilling...	20.705	20.45	+12.31
Sw. krona...	4.5015	4.4825	+ 5.46
Swiss franc...	3.2675	3.2368	+17.58
Yen...	265.75	265.38	+15.81

A: Free. B: Commercial.
*Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

Loss Grows For German Coal Firm

Poor Price Levels Cited by Ruhrkohle

ESSEN, West Germany, April 2 (AP-DJ).—Ruhrkohle, West Germany's largest coal mining company, had a 1972 loss of 567 million deutsche marks, up from a loss of 370 million DM in 1971, officials reported today.

The 1972 figures are preliminary until the annual report is completed, officials said. They noted that since Ruhrkohle was founded in late 1969 as a unified compay for all the Ruhr area's coal mining, its losses have grown to about 2 billion DM.

Last year, the federal government and the state government for North Rhine-Westphalia gave Ruhrkohle a credit of 1 billion DM.

Ruhrkohle stressed that with the 1972 loss and the anticipated 1973 deficit, the credit would be entirely used by the end of the current year.

Officials explained that unsatisfactory prices for coal are primarily to be blamed for the company's growing deficit. Ruhrkohle's 1972 sales dropped to 6.7 billion DM from 7.15 billion DM in 1971. Output fell to 77.8 million tons from 84.7 million.

Hurting its income are long-range delivery contracts at low, fixed prices made prior to the company's formation. Some of these contracts run out by 1977. Such "highly unprofitable" contracts involve deliveries of about seven million tons annually, officials explained.

Without naming an exact amount, officials warned that the coal company could survive only with more government subsidies, Bonn, they said, must quickly come forward with its long-range energy supply plan and say which role Ruhrkohle would be given in this plan.

Ruhrkohle, they added, must be freed from financial burdens dating back to the pre-merger days and involving social payments and costs concerning mine damages or closure of mines.

Also, officials said, the government should see to it that Ruhrkohle can offer its coal to German consumers, primarily the steel industry, at competitive prices and at the same time subsidize Ruhrkohle so that it can produce at cost-covering prices.

Dresdner Profit Rises

FRANKFURT, April 2 (Reuters).—Dresdner Bank's group net profit rose 6.8 percent to 151.5 million deutsche marks last year from 141.8 million DM in 1971, the bank reported today.

The bank's chief executive, Juergen Ponto, noted the 1972 profit-and-loss account had to bear the burden of a 30.6-million-DM staff bonus payment to commemorate the bank's 100th anniversary.

Mr. Ponto described last year as successful for all of the bank's activities though the pattern of earnings growth in different sectors was uneven.

Air Liquide Net Rises

PARIS, April 2 (Reuters).—Air Liquide registered a net profit of 98.2 million francs in 1972, up from 80.2 million a year earlier.

Reporting this today, the company said its total dividend will be 15.75 francs, compared with 14.25 francs for 1971.

Turnover increased to 1.09 billion francs from 1.05 billion francs.

The company said it proposes raising its capital by a 1-for-4 free-share issue, with the new shares ranking as from Jan. 1, 1973, but gave no further details.

U.S. Banks Sent Funds Abroad During Crisis

BOCA RATON, Fla., April 2 (Reuters).—Andrew Brimmer said commercial banks in the United States were significant participants in the capital outflows which occurred earlier this year during intense speculation against exchange rates.

Mr. Brimmer, a member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, said that during the period from Jan. 3 to Feb. 14, just before the dollar devaluation, large banks which report to the Fed weekly experienced a net outflow of $1.3 billion.

Addressing the Bankers' Association for Foreign Trade annual meeting, Mr. Brimmer said that over the next month an additional net outflow of $1.2 billion was reported.

No Reverse Flow

These institutions contributed on balance some $2.5 billion to the volume of funds which moved abroad in connection with the exchange rate speculation earlier this year. So far, no reversal of the flow has developed, he said.

He said banks which report each month under the voluntary foreign credit restraint program participated in this outflow to a substantial degree.

An appreciable number of these institutions ran over their foreign lending ceiling in February to meet the demands of their foreign customers. Most of this had been corrected by the end of March, however.

The U.S. agencies and branches of foreign banks also participated substantially in the outflow, and they seem to be maintaining the greatly enlarged volume of foreign lending, Mr. Brimmer said.

The foreign assets of these institutions rose by $1.2 billion in February. While they are not subject to the same type of restraints which apply to U.S.-headquartered banks, under the voluntary program, they are requested to abide by the spirit.

The place of these foreign agencies and branches within the framework of the guidelines has been and continues to be under review, he added.

Rule Change Sought

Meanwhile Morgan Guaranty Trust president Walter Page called on the Fed to facilitate economic internationalism by changing regulations on reserve requirements and interest rates.

In an address to the meeting Mr. Page said the Fed should change regulations which set maximum interest rates on domestic deposits and which impose reserve requirements on deposits from both foreign and domestic sources.

He said these regulations handicap U.S. banks in several ways. He noted that the imposing of reserve requirements on deposits from foreign sources is a burden from which most European countries are free.

Removing these handicaps would strengthen the dollar by reducing the huge overhang of the Eurodollar pool.

The Fed need not wait for the same favorable circumstances that must be regarded as prerequisite for ending the voluntary restraint program and foreign direct investment controls, Mr. Page said.

He added that in fact, the removal of these handicaps would help nisure that he announced schedule for terminating these programs can be met.

Luxembourg Named Site Of EEC Fund

LUXEMBOURG, April 2 (Reuters).—Common Market foreign ministers agreed here tonight to set up the community's new monetary cooperation fund in Luxembourg.

Community officials told reporters the decision came after more than three hours of ultra-secret negotiations by the foreign ministers of the nine.

It ends a deadlock over the site of the fund between Britain and Luxembourg itself.

A community spokesman said that the fund will "temporarily" be situated here pending a final decision by June 30.

The formal ceremony setting up the fund will take place here tomorrow at 11 a.m.

$1.4 Billion Capitalization

The fund will have an initial capital of $1.4 billion, to be used to support European currencies and keep them firmly in line with each other. In this way, it will act as an EEC central bank, and is seen as a key first step toward a single European currency and ultimately economic union.

The fund was to have been set up April 1, but the dispute ended that hope, because Luxembourg refused to sign the treaty until the location problem was solved.

In 1965, the head offices of the European Coal and Steel Community and Euratom left Luxembourg and went to Brussels. To compensate Luxembourg for that loss, the EEC agreed that it would get priority when future institutions, particularly financial ones, were set up.

The other seven member nations supported Luxembourg today. But Britain balked, claiming that all European institutions should be in Brussels and that inadequate communications here would tangle European banking arrangements.

Capital Outflows From U.S. in '72 Declined Sharply

WASHINGTON, April 2 (Reuters).—Recorded net capital outflows amounted to $1.48 billion in 1972, a drop of $2.93 billion from 1971, the Commerce Department reported today.

The improvement resulted from a $1.43 billion decline in direct investment outflows, a $1.15 billion increase in corporate borrowing abroad and a $356 million favorable shift in other corporate claims.

Direct investment outflows totalled $2.34 billion in 1972, compared with $4.77 billion in 1971. The department said the reduction may partly reflect the small increase in plant and equipment spending by offshore affiliates, which rose only 2 percent in 1972 compared with a 14 percent gain in 1971.

Another factor, the department said, was that a portion of the large direct investment flows in 1971 was probably associated with anticipated appreciation of many leading currencies against the dollar. Some of these funds may have been used for regular direct investment in 1972, curtailing the need for additional U.S. outflows.

Prices Drop Sharply on Wall Street

10.6-Million Turnover Is Least In 6 Months

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices tumbled sharply today in the slowest trading in nearly six months as investors stuck to the sidelines awaiting further developments in the Nixon administration's fight against inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average slid 14.83 and closed at 936.18 in its biggest decline since mid-February. But volume was a lethargic 10.64 million shares, the least since 7.94 million shares changed hands last Oct. 9.

The slow pace rendered the price decline somewhat less significant than if it had occurred on heavy turnover. It was obvious that institutional portfolio managers were sitting tight: Only 64 blocks of 10,000 shares or more were traded, down from 116 Friday and far below normal.

But the lack of heavy selling pressure was the lone bullish ingredient in an otherwise bleak atmosphere. The general price decline appeared to confirm speculation that last week's four-day rally had been mostly technical and that Friday's weakness had not merely been a brief interruption in a sustained rebound.

Wall Street is awaiting solid evidence that the administration's efforts to quell inflation are achieving success. The market's decline since last Thursday points to a lingering dissatisfaction with the extent of the meat price controls announced Thursday night.

Strength in the gold stocks today also confirmed the general malaise, since gold issues tend to benefit from buying in times of uncertainty.

In the oil and pipeline group, Continental Oil fell 1 7/8 to 35 3/4, Atlantic Richfield 4 to 74, Standard of Ohio 8 to 95 1/4, Alaska Interstate 4 to 28 1/2, and Williams Companies 1 1/8 to 48 3/8.

Other big losers included Polaroid, down 4 3/8 to 123 5/8, IBM 3 1/2 to 423, J. C. Penney 2 3/4 to 89 1/8, Burroughs 5 1/4 to 230 3/4, Xeros 2 1/8 to 149 1/8, and General Host 1 1/4 to 15 1/2.

Triumph American said it is withdrawing its tender offer for 1,750,000 shares of General Host common stock.

On the American Stock Exchange prices closed sharply lower in moderate trading, as 568 issues declined, 270 advanced and 326 remained unchanged. The exchange index closed at 24.32, off 0.09 from Friday. Volume totaled 2.5 million shares, up from 2.4 million Friday.

Building Outlays Decline in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (Reuters).—The value of new construction put in place in February was at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $135.3 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

This showed an 0.3 percent decline, or a fall of $400 million, from the upward-revised rate of $135.7 billion in January.

It compares with a February, 1972, rate of $119.4 billion.

The seasonally-adjusted annual rate of new private construction in February was $102.4 billion, 1 percent more than the revised January estimate of $101.1 billion.

KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

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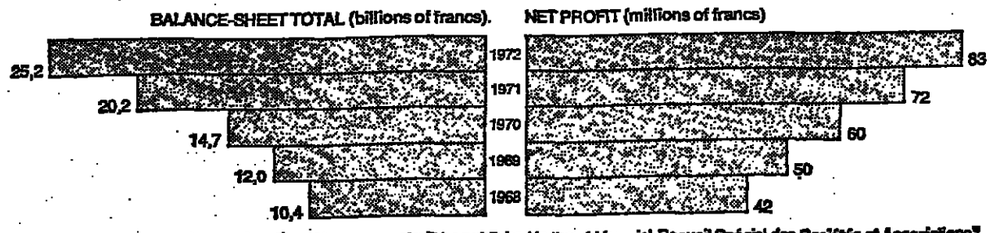
BALANCE-SHEET
on December 31, 1972 (thousands of francs)

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash and deposits with banks at maximum 30 days	8,272,749	Current liabilities deposits	10,974,627
Term deposits with banks	3,907,713	banks	11,851,275
Bills	5,224,141	Miscellaneous	888,977
Sundry debtors	4,347,312	Fixed liabilities and borrowed capital	1,396,445
Securities	2,695,642	Available net profit	84,331
Miscellaneous	629,041		
Fixed assets	178,957		
	25,195,555		25,195,555

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
for the fiscal year 1972 (thousands of francs)

Debit		Credit	
Interest and commissions	788,763	Interest and commissions	1,254,494
General expenses	438,640	Other income	164,008
Reserves, amortization and miscellaneous	108,322	Balance brought forward	1,554
Available net profit	84,331		
	1,420,056		1,420,056

BALANCE-SHEET TOTAL (billions of francs). NET PROFIT (millions of francs)



An itemized balance-sheet and profit and loss account will be published in the „Mémorial-Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et Associations" of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80⅛	67¼	AbbtLb 1.20	26	47	76⅛	73⅛	75⅛—	1⅝
49⅞	40½	ACF Ind2.40	13	12	46¼	45½	45⅞+	½
17⅞	13¾	AcmeClv .80	13	22	14¼	14	14¼+	¼
26	23	AcmeMkt 1	22	22	23	23	23	
14⅜	12½	AdmE 1.15e		13	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
8½	6¾	Ad Millis .20	31	13	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
34	18½	Addrsso .60	9	38	20⅝	20	20 —	¼
18	11½	Admiral	6	24	12⅞	12½	12½—	¼
76¾	61	AetnaLf 1.72	9	111	65⅞	64	64⅛—	⅝
60¼	54¼	AetnaLf pf 2		4	55	55	55 —	¼
14⅝	10¼	Aguirre Co	23	1	11½	11½	11½+	¼
31½	20⅜	AhmanHF	10	19	21⅝	21	21¼+	½
9	4⅝	Aileen Inc	14	381	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
78¾	68¼	Air Prd .20b	24	26	72⅞	71⅛	71⅛—	1⅝
18¼	13⅝	Airco .80	8	62	14	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
3⅝	2¾	AJ Industris	7	18	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
31¼	27¾	Akzona 1.10	15	12	29	28⅝	28⅝—	½
17	15	Ala Gas1.10	8	3	15¼	15¼	15¼+	⅛
107	103¾	AlaP pf8.28		z330	105	104¾	105 +	¼
37⅞	24⅝	Alaska Intrs	17	463	32¾	27½	28½—	4
29¾	18⅛	AlbertoC .32	14	81	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛—	⅛
17⅜	15⅝	Albtsn .36a	12	51	16⅜	16	16⅛—	⅛
26⅛	22⅞	AlcanAl .80	14	209	27	26⅛	26⅝—	⅛
10⅞	8⅝	AlcoStd .36	7	37	9	8¾	9 +	⅜
40⅛	34⅛	AlconLb .16	56	10	38¾	38⅛	38¾	
9⅛	4⅞	Alexdrs .10e	76	170	5½	5⅛	5⅜+	¼
31⅞	27	AlisnM 2.91e	10	25	28	27¾	28	
14⅛	10½	AlALfe .24	10	10	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
14½	10⅝	AllegCp .28e	10	20	11	10⅞	10⅞	
27⅞	23⅜	AlignLud 1	10	16	25¾	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
44⅛	39	AligLud pf 3		2	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜—	
24½	20	AllgPw 1.44	8	383	20⅛	20	20	
19⅝	12⅝	AllnGp 1.04t	10	14	13⅝	13⅛	13¼—	¼
34⅜	28⅛	Alled Chl.20	14	207	34½	34	34 —	¾
44⅞	35¼	All Mnt .45b	29	7	41½	40⅞	40⅞—	⅝
24¾	21⅜	AlldMills .75	13	7	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
22	16¾	AlldPd .68	9	33	19¾	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
59⅛	46	AlldPd pf 3		4	59	59	59	
39⅛	25⅝	AlldStr 1.40	8	28	26⅞	26½	25½—	⅜
5⅞	4½	Allied Super	12	51	4⅝	4½	4½	
12⅞	8⅝	AllisChl .21e	12	367	9⅛	8⅞	9	
15½	10⅝	AllrglAt .48	10	4	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝+	⅛
17⅛	13	AlphaPl .48	7	9	13¾	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
60	47⅞	Alcoa 1.80	11	91	52⅝	51⅞	52 +	⅜
28⅝	23½	AmalSg 1.60	8	1	24⅛	24½	24½+	¼
14⅝	10¼	AMBAC .50	10	80	11⅝	11	11⅝	
26¼	19½	AmEsn 1.20	8	11	21⅝	21¼	21¼	
46	39	AmEs pf2.60		2	40½	40½	40½+	¼
50½	33	A Hess .30b	27	79	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛+	¼
91½	74½	AmH pf3.50		78	78	76⅜	77½	
40	23	AAirFlt .42	22	110	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅝
25⅛	17⅛	Am Airlin	97	202	20¼	19⅛	19⅛—	¾
11¼	8⅛	A Baker .20		10	8½	8½	8½	
45⅜	39⅝	ABrnds 2.38	8	96	41¼	40½	40½—	⅝
31½	23½	Am Bdcst	11	152	24⅛	24	24 +	⅛
47½	17¾	AmBldM .58	14	4	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
37⅝	29⅝	Am Can 2.20	10	76	31⅞	31½	31⅝	
26	23¾	A Can pf1.75		8	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	⅜
6½	5½	AmCem .05r	9	10	5¾	5½	5⅝—	⅛
26⅛	19⅝	ACentM 2.32	9	25	20½	20⅛	20¼—	⅛
23½	19¼	Am Chain 1	10	5	21¼	22	22	
32½	26⅝	ACyan 1.25	12	187	27¾	26¾	27 —	⅝
27½	20¼	Am Distill 1	18	3	26	26	26	
61⅞	53½	AmDisTl .4	3 31	33	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝—	⅝
11⅞	7⅝	AmDualVt		2	8	7⅞	7⅞—	½
13⅝	12¾	ADul pf.84a		19	12⅞	12¾	1.3¾	
30¾	25¼	AmEIP 1.80	9	512	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	
5-32	⅛	AmEIPw rt		1958	9-64	⅛	⅛	
3¼	2	AmExp Ind		53	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10¾	6	AmExp pf		z660	7½	7	7½+	½
23⅛	17¾	AmFin 1.10	10	10	18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
20¼	18¾	AmF pf1.50		z50	17	19	19 +	⅛
28⅝	26½	A GnB 2.0e		40	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	⅛
22⅞	19⅝	AGnCv .06e		28	20¼	20	20¼+	⅛
21⅛	16¼	A Gnins .52	8	43	17⅛	16¾	16⅞—	¼
31¼	27	A Gin pf1.80		22	28⅛	27⅛	28 +	¼
17⅝	12⅝	AHoist .40b	9	18	13	12⅞	13 —	⅛
132	120⅞	A Home 1.86	38	106	126⅝	123½	123½—	3⅛
195⅛	181⅛	A Home pf 2		5	188½	188	183 +	2½
52¾	43¾	AmHosp .28	44	90	47	44½	44½—	2½
12½	9½	AmInves .50	8	9	10⅞	10¾	10¾—	⅛
37⅝	15	A Medicl .12	13	39	19½	19	19¼+	⅜
12⅛	5⅜	A Medicorp	5	58	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
35⅞	30	A MtCl 1.40	12	51	34	33⅝	33¾—	⅛
97	92¼	A Clx pf5.25		3	96	95½	95½	
9⅝	7⅝	Am Motors	11	201	8⅜	8¼	8⅞	
47	37¼	ANatGs 2.40	8	87	37⅞	37	37 —	¼
18⅞	12¼	Am Seat .72	13	14	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
28⅝	20¾	AmShip .68	10	27	22⅝	22¼	22¼—	¼
22¾	18¼	ASmltR 1.20	11	152	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛—	¼
59¼	45¼	AmSoAf .70		222	62½	58¼	61⅛+	2¼
		AmSAf fn.70		20	55¾	53	55½	
13¾	10¾	AmStand .40	9	89	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅛
61½	58	A Std pf4.75		4	57⅛	59½	59½—	⅛
40⅛	26	AmSterll .52	20	20	28⅞	28½	28⅞+	⅛
9⅜	6⅛	AT&T wt		502	6¾	6⅝	6½—	⅛
55	49¼	AmT&T 2.80	11	644	50¾	50⅜	50½—	⅛
62⅞	58⅝	AmT&T pf 4		80	59	58⅞	58⅞	
50⅞	50⅛	ATT pfAwl		295	50⅜	50⅛	50¼+	⅛
13½	12⅛	AWatWk .60	7	15	12½	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
21½	20¼	AW4.1pf 1.43		z10	2 ½	20½	20½—	½
17¼	14⅝	Ameron .65	6	5	16	16	16	
12	7½	AmesD .10h	7	24	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
18⅝	14½	Ametek .60a	12	24	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
37⅞	29½	AMF In 1.08	10	119	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
31¾	22	Amfacin .64	10	61	23⅜	23	23 —	⅜
131⅛	113½	AMP Inc .69	44	23 120	119⅝	119⅞		⅜
8⅝	6⅞	AmpPgh .36	8	18	7⅜	7	7⅜+	⅛
6⅞	5	Ampex Corp		51	5½	5⅜	5½	
14½	8⅝	Amrep Corp	4	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
30	24¼	Amstar 1.70	8	9	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
9½	8⅞	Amstr pf.68		2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
42⅛	35¾	Amsted 2.40	8	10	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
5⅜	4⅝	Amtel .20	30	6	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
24⅜	19½	Anacon .25e	10	148	21⅝	21¼	21¼—	⅛
29⅞	24⅝	AnchrH 1.08	8	19	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
19½	12½	Angelica .10	17	23	12⅞	12½	12½—	¼
18	13	Apache .32b	8	18	14¼	13¾	13¾	
28¾	17	ApcoO .89f	7	33	18	17⅝	17⅞—	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	ApecoCp .16	20	124	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
21½	13¾	APL Corp	7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6	Applid Mag	21	18	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
155¼	135	ARA Sv 1.22	29	20 140	137¼	138¼—		1¾
14⅛	7	ArcatN .14	8	11	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	¼
24⅛	21¼	ArchDan .50	12	43	23⅞	23½	23⅞+	⅛
19⅞	6⅞	Arctic Enlr	5	38	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
24⅞	19⅝	ArizPS 1.16	8	190	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
22	17¾	ArBest .40	8	4	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
4¼	2½	Arlans D St		25	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Arlen RltyD	12	34	8⅛	7⅞	8 —	⅛
7⅞	6⅛	Armada Cp	50	6	6⅝	6½	6½	
25¼	20⅝	Armco Stl 1	9	70	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞—	⅝
31½	29½	Arm pf 2.10		24	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
34¼	24½	Armst Ck.80	15	94	25½	25	25¼—	⅛
38	31⅛	Arm Ru 1.60	6	22	31¼	31	31 —	¼
21⅛	17⅝	AroCp .90b	8	3	18	17¾	17¾ —	⅛
27⅝	18¾	ArvinInd .52	13	48	19⅝	18¾	18⅞—	⅝
33⅞	25¼	AshdOil 1.20	9	107	27½	26⅜	26¾—	1⅛
54½	40	AsdDG 1.30	12	313	41	39⅞	39⅞—	1⅛
33¾	27½	AsdSp 1.20b	9	2	27½	27½	27½—	½
8½	7	Asd Transp		1	7	7	7	
15⅝	12⅝	Athlone .40b	6	13	13⅝	13¼	13¼—	⅛
23	19¾	AticMt 2.28e	8	23	20⅞	20¾	20¾—	⅛
23½	21	AtlCyEl 1.47	9	35	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
82⅞	66½	All Richfl 2	21	1359	78	71½	74 —	4
55¼	52½	AtiRc pf3.75		z30	52½	52½	52½	
137½	113¼	AtlRich pf3		9	126½	123¾	126 —	4½
53¼	50⅝	AtlRc pf2.80		221	56½	53¾	51¼—	2⅜
2⅞	2⅛	Atlas Corp	112	41	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
10½	7⅝	ATO Inc .16	8	25	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
94¼	64¼	Autom Data	56	113	75¼	74¼	75 +	½
8	5⅝	Autom Ind	10	75	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
16	12	Avco Corp	5	89	13⅛	12½	13 +	½
4	2⅝	Avco Cp wt		59	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
46⅞	42¼	Avco pf3.20		7	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
44¼	39¼	AveryPd .25	43	15	44	43½	44 +	¼
52¼	40½	AvisInc .30e	23	42	43	42¾	42¾—	1
12⅞	9	Avnetinc .30	6	45	9¼	9	9 —	⅛
140	126	AvonPd 1.40	61	107	134	132¼	132¼—	1½
29	19⅝	AztcOil 1.12t	56	81	21	20¾	21 —	¼

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1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39⅝	23¼	BabckW .80	13	36	27½	26½	27 —	¼
10⅝	6¼	Bache .25e	6	36	6½	6¼	6¼—	⅛
39	25	Baker In .16	25	49	25	24¼	24¼—	¾
36⅜	25	BakerOilT	26	41	29½	27¼	28⅞—	⅝
31⅛	27½	BalGE 1.96	9	224	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜—	¼
67	62	Balt pfB4.50		z30	63¾	63¼	63¼+	¾
25⅝	23⅛	BanCal 1.34	11	4	24½	24½	24½	
71¼	57	Bandag Inc	45	15	58¼	57¾	57¾—	1
30½	29½	Bandag wl		4	29⅝	29½	29½—	½
13⅞	10⅛	Bangr Punt	6	20	11	10½	10½—	⅛
30	25¼	BangP pf2		2	25¼	25	25 —	1
42	36½	Bnk of NY 2	8	7	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞+	⅛
37	32¼	Bk of Va .88	15	3	33¾	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
68	54¼	BankTr 3	10	53	61	60	60 —	⅛
43⅝	32⅝	BarOil 1.64t		11	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞—	1⅛
39½	30⅝	BardC .13a	43	32	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	
30⅛	26⅛	BarnM 2.63e	10	7	27	26⅞	27 +	¼
8⅛	7½	BasicInc .40	24	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
32	28	Basic pf2.50		z1	29	29	29 +	½
13⅞	10⅛	BatesMf .20	42	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
18⅝	16⅛	Bate Mf pf 1		18	17½	17	17½	
25⅞	22⅜	Bathind .32	8	18	24	23⅝	23⅞	
28⅝	17⅝	BauschL .42	13	138	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞—	¾
67⅞	50½	BaxtLa .15	67	124	52	51⅜	51⅜+	⅛
13⅝	12⅛	BaykCig .50	10	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
61	53	Bearings .52	18	4	53	53	53 —	½
30¼	25⅝	BeatFd .62	18	107	26¾	25⅝	25⅝—	1⅛
47⅝	35	Beckmn .50	24	27	36¼	35½	35⅝+	¼
44⅝	26	BectDic .35	28	70	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝—	½
25⅝	16⅛	BeechA .666	9	13	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
5½	3⅛	Beech Crk		z520	5½	5	5½	
17⅝	12	BelcoPl .25r	8	14	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
32⅞	23¼	Belden 1.20	9	2	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞+	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	BelHm .30b	16	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
56¾	34⅛	BellHow .65	11	122	36½	35½	35½—	1¼
28	19	BemisCo .80	8	22	22¼	19⅞	23¼+	¾
51¼	37¼	Bendix 1.63	10	26	38½	38	38⅜+	⅜
76¼	57⅞	Bendix pf 3		2	53⅞	58⅜	58⅞+	⅛
53	32⅝	BenfiCp 1.5	9	183	38	37½	37½—	⅛
61	57⅞	Benef pf4.50		z10	60½	60½	60⅛+	1
117½	82	Benef pf4.3 0		3	85	85	85 +	½
35½	32⅝	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z480	33¾	33½	33½—	¾
4⅞	2⅝	Benguet	7	76	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
22⅞	11⅝	Berkey Pho	9	74	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
33⅞	23⅝	BethSt 1.40a	13	2222	29½	28⅝	29⅛—	¾
54	44	BigThr .52b	21	3	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
127½	104	BlckDkr 1b	50	54	112½	109⅝	112 —	3½
13	8⅞	BlairJhn .48	6	235	9⅛	8½	8¾—	⅜
20⅞	16	Bliss Laug 1	7	21	17½	17¼	17¼+	⅛
17	12½	BlockHR .24	17	726	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞—	1⅛
33	26	Blue Bell .65	10	46	25	25⅝	25⅞—	⅛
9⅝	6½	Bobbie Brks	8	41	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
26⅞	20	Boeing .40	16	388	20⅞	19½	19½—	1
12½	8⅛	Boise .45	11	255	9¼	9	9 +	⅛
7¾	5⅛	Bond Ind		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
29	21½	BkMnth 1.40	8	21	22¼	22⅛	22¼+	½
31⅞	23¾	Borden 1.20	10	104	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	⅝
35⅛	26½	BrgWar 1.35	8	16	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞—	1
6	4¼	Bormans	18	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
39⅛	35	BosEd 2.44	10	13	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞—	⅝
118	113½	Bos E pf8.38		z220	117	116½	116½+	1
18⅝	14¼	Bourns Inc	9	12	14⅛	13¼	13¼—	1
16¼	11⅛	BranAir .50t	15	163	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞—	½
63⅝	56	Briggs 1.20a	15	23	55⅝	55	55 —	1
71¾	61⅛	Brist M 1.20	24	100	64⅝	63⅞	64 —	⅜
46⅞	41⅜	BristM pf 2		16	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛+	⅛
16	13	BritPt .43e	30	x108	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	¼
43⅛	36⅛	BdwyHl .70	23	56	37¼	29	36⅞—	⅛

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
72¼	61¼	BdwyHl pf 2		1	65¾	65¾	65¾—	¾
27⅜	21¼	BrkwyGl .75	7	6	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	
25⅞	22⅞	BklvUG 1.72	9	101	23	22⅞	23	
13¼	10½	Brown Co	8	4	10⅞	10¾	10¾—	⅛
34⅛	6½	BrwnG 1.50	9	8	28	28	28 +	¼
15	10⅝	BwnShrp .20	27	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
33	23⅛	BrwnFor .68	30	54	25⅛	24¾	24⅞—	⅜
37⅝	22⅜	Brunswk .24	12	32	23⅜	22⅜	23⅛—	1
31	21½	BrushW .40	9	13	23½	23¼	23¼—	¼
29	22⅛	BucyEr 1.20	12	25	27¼	26⅞	26⅞—	⅝
16¾	12⅛	BuddCo .40	6	18	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
12⅛	7⅝	Budgct Ind	9	65	8¾	8¼	8½+	⅛
30¼	23¼	BullFor 1.20	12	6	24½	24¼	24½+	½
30¾	27⅛	BldInv 2.35e	12	19	29	29	29	
19	14⅛	BulcvaW .60	9	5	15	14¾	14⅞—	¼
13⅝	6	BunkRa .05e	11	139	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
34	23	Bunk pf1.50		1	25½	25½	25½+	½
38¾	30¼	Burl Ind1.40	16	130	33⅞	32⅞	33¼—	⅝
49¾	38	BurlNor 1.50	11	56	44½	44	44½	
8½	7⅜	BurlNr pf.55		46	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞+	½
35¼	24	Burndy .70	14	73	24⅝	24¼	24¾—	⅛
244⅞	219	Burrghs .80	48	98	235⅝	229¼	230¼—	5½
11⅝	7½	Bush Univ		35	11¼	11	11 —	⅛

C

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29¾	25¼	CabCF 2.19e	11	8	25⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅛
40¼	29½	CabotCp .84	8	10	30	29¾	30	
8⅝	6	Cadence Ind	6	9	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
5½	4	Caesars Wrl	7	46	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	½
7½	4⅞	Cal Finanl	6	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13	10	CallahM .34f	28	31	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
32	29½	CamB 2.77e	16	14	30¾	30	30½+	¼
45	35⅛	CampR .50a	41	242	49⅞	45	49 +	4
35	30⅛	CampS 1.18	15	98	32⅞	32	32⅝+	⅛
6⅝	5	Cdn Brew	25	7	5⅛	5	5	
19⅞	15⅞	CdnPac .70e	14	60	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞—	⅜
		Cd P In.70e	3	8	1 m			
16⅛	14⅛	CanalR 1.10	15	1	15	15	15 +	½
62½	47½	CapCly Bdg	21	39	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
31⅛	26	CapHold .26	19	740	27½	26½	26⅝—	⅜
73¼	58½	Carbrn 1.60	13	5	59½	59½	59½—	⅛
25	20⅝	Carlisle .62	10	6	22⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
87	71	CaroC&Oh 5		z190	71	70	71 —	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	CaroFrg .36	8	7	11¼	11	11⅛+	¼
30⅛	24¼	CaroPw 1.52	8	x170	24⅝	24⅜	24¼	
25¼	21⅜	CarpTech 1	9	55	23	22¾	23 —	¼
30¼	23¼	CarrirCp .43	13	162	21⅞	19	19¼—	2
27¼	16⅝	CartWa .40a	13	31	19	18⅝	18⅝	
17¼	13⅛	CaglicC .60b	10	29	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
70⅛	60½	CaterTr 1.40	17	152	63	62⅛	62⅛—	⅞
6⅝	3⅞	Cavngh Cm	2	46	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅜
4⅛	2⅞	CCI Corp		13	3⅛	3	3⅛	
15	11⅛	CCI Cp pf		7	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	
26⅛	18	CecoCp .97	7	12	18⅛	18	18	
42¼	28¼	Celanese 2	9	116	34	33	33 —	1
58⅞	56½	Celn pfA4.50		2	57	53⅞	57 +	½
23⅝	15	Cencoinc .20	11	52	16¾	16⅛	16⅛—	½
23⅞	17	Centex .06e	18	11	18⅝	18	18 —	⅝
24⅞	22⅛	CenHud 1.60	7	4	23⅝	23½	23½	
25½	22½	CenIllLt 1.60	9	22	22¼	22	22¼	
19½	16⅝	CenllPS 1.20	10	281	16⅝	16½	16½	
25	22¼	CenLaE 1.08	13	21	22⅞	22¾	22⅞+	¼
18⅞	17½	CelAPw 1.26	10	9	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
53	45¾	CenSoW 2.16	14	34	47	46	46 —	⅝
29½	26¼	Cent Soya 1	10	17	28¾	28½	28⅝—	⅛
24½	20⅝	KenTIUt .96	12	221	22⅛	21⅞	22 +	⅛
16⅞	14⅝	Cerro .40a	6	23	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
22⅝	14⅝	Cert-lead .50	7	42	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
31⅛	22	Cessna .80	11	34	25½	25	25 —	½
2¾	1⅛	Chedbrn Inc		8	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
23	16¾	Chmplnt .84	10	45	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
24	17	Chml pf1.20		226	20¼	19½	19¾—	½
45½	34	Champ 1.28	12	109	40¾	40⅛	40⅛—	⅝
35⅜	30¼	Chartr NY 2	9	12	31	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
12	10¼	ChaseFd .72		42	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
60¼	45⅛	ChasManh 2	9	292	46⅝	45⅞	45⅞—	1½
70	53⅛	ChasT 4.55e	11	x80	56¼	55½	55 +	⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Chelsea .30	6	11	10½	10¼	10¼—	¼
22	17½	Chemetn .80	8	15	18	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
54⅛	45⅛	ChmNY 2.88	10	20	48	47⅝	48 —	⅛
39	33⅝	ChesVa 1.60	11	4	35	34¾	35 +	⅛
54¼	46	ChsOh 3.35e	6	117	47⅝	47½	47¾+	⅛
92	79	Chsbgh 1.12	36	27	81½	81	81½	
8⅛	5½	ChiMilw Cp		45	8	7⅞	7⅞+	½
17⅛	12⅛	Chi Milw pf		10	15⅞	15	15 —	⅝
43⅝	33⅛	ChiPneuT 2	11	53	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
26⅛	14¼	ChRl cl UP		6	14¾	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
26½	14⅝	ChRl cl NW		20	14¾	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
7	5⅛	ChkFull .22r	20	8	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
6⅝	5	Chris Crgfl		22	5⅛	5	5⅛	
23½	19⅛	ChrisCf pf 2		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	¼
20⅞	14⅛	Chromal .60	8	x23	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
85	78	Chroma pf 5		x1	77	77	77 +	⅛
44¼	31⅛	Chrysler 1	7	573	33⅞	33⅛	33½—	⅝
18½	12¼	Chrysler wt		116	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
25	21½	CI Mtg 2.47e	10	34	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
22⅞	19⅛	CinBell 1.30	10	51	20⅜	20¼	20¼+	⅛
25½	23⅛	CinnGE 1.64	9	55	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
58½	55	CinGE pf 4		z20	56	55	55	
47¼	33⅛	CIT Fin 2.20	10	27	43¼	42½	42½—	½
114¾	103⅞	CIT pfB5.50		1	105¼	105¼	105¼+	1⅛
53¼	44½	CitiesSv 2.20	12	93	48	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
39¾	33⅛	CitizSo 2.62e	13	29	37⅝	37¼	37¼—	⅛
16	12⅝	CityInvst .54	6	x252	13	12½	12⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	City Inv wt		10	3	2⅞	3	
30½	25⅝	CityIn pf B2		x34	27½	27	27⅛—	⅜
6⅞	5⅛	City Strs	27	25	6⅛	6	6	
55	48	Clark E 1.50	15	103	48⅝	48¼	48¼—	⅝
28⅞	18¼	Clark Oil .40	17	20	20⅜	20	20⅛—	¼
11	7⅛	CLC Am	6	28	8⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
65	55½	ClevClif 1.92	11	8	59	58⅞	59 +	1
37⅞	33¼	ClvElIll 2.32	10	43	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞—	⅛
105½	102¼	ClEIll pf7.56		z90	103¾	103¼	103⅝+	⅛
53	36½	CloroxCo .52	25	92	40⅞	40	40¼—	⅝
19⅝	12½	CluetPea .90	9	88	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
15¼	12½	CluetP pfl		2	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
91⅞	43⅛	CMIinv Cp	26	68	47½	47	47 —	⅝
20⅛	15⅛	CNA Fin .54	7	750	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	½
26¼	21⅛	CNA pfA1.10		8	21½	21	21 —	⅛
25½	19½	CoastSt Gas	9	116	20	19¾	19¾—	⅛
42	29	CstSG pf1.83		5	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
40⅞	22⅛	CstSG pf1.19		8	24⅛	24	24⅛+	½
150	135½	CocaCol 1.70	43	92	139¼	138½	138½—	1½
25⅛	19½	CocaBtlg .34	26	49	22	21¼	21¼—	⅝
26⅞	20	ColdwBk .28	9	5	20½	20¼	20¼—	¼
27½	17¼	Colecoin .06	31	24	21½	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
100	89⅜	ColgPal 1.51	29	82	96	95¼	95¼—	⅜
57	53¼	ColgP pf3.50		z80	53⅝	53	53 —	⅝
18⅞	12¼	CollinAik .56	9	21	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅝
90¼	12⅝	Collins Fd	15	16	14¾	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
25⅞	19¼	Collins Rad		48	24¼	23⅝	23⅝—	⅝
68	51	ColPenn .20	49	120	58⅝	56⅝	57 —	2¼
22¼	17¼	ColonSt 1.04	8	8	17¾	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
22½	16	Colt Ild .70	10	22	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	⅛
54½	53½	Colt I pf4.25		1	51½	51½	51½—	½
22¼	20	Colt I pf1.60		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
52	36⅞	CBS 1.46	13	191	38¼	37¾	38 +	1⅛
35½	25	CBS pf 1		4	25½	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
33⅞	27⅝	ColGas 1.90	9	79	29	28⅞	28⅞	
9⅞	6⅛	Colum Pict	13	36	6¼	6	6 —	¼
29	26½	Co'SOh 1.92	10	38	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
61¼	49⅝	CmbEn 1.45	16	20	63½	60¾	60¾—	⅛
54	46	CmE pf1.70		2	53½	53½	53½	
19⅞	15	KomlSol .40	22	61	15⅛	14½	14½—	⅝
14¼	14⅛	ComSo pf.90		1	15	15	15	
36⅛	31⅛	ComwE 2.30	10	84	33½	33⅛	33⅛	
12⅜	10⅛	ComE A wt		4	11	11	11 +	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	ComEdB wt		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
27⅝	26⅛	ComwE pf 2		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
26⅛	25¼	ComE pf1.90		10	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
24⅛	21	ComE pf1.42		12	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	CommwO .18r	90	97	7⅝	7	7⅛	
22⅞	18⅛	ComO pf1.72		2 20	20	20		
5½	3¼	Comput Sci		42	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
64½	51	Comsat .56	21	54	54½	54	54½+	¼
17⅝	14⅛	ConAgr .50b	9	27	16¾	16⅜	16¾+	⅛
24⅛	18¼	CnoMill 1.08	6	23	19	18¾	18¾—	⅛
28½	24½	ConnM 1.89e	15	10	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
31⅞	22¼	Conrac .60	13	15	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛+	1¼
26	24	ConEd 1.80	11	183	24⅛	24	24¼+	⅛
84½	80¼	ConEd pf 6		6	81½	81⅝	81⅝—	⅛
68	65½	ConEd pf 5		4	66⅛	66	66⅛+	⅛
62¾	59	CnE pfC4.65		z2a0	61	60	61 +	1½
45⅞	37½	ConFds 1.30	14	30	38⅛	37¼	37½—	⅞
23⅝	16¼	ConFrat .52	9	14	18¼	17¾	18¼+	½
32	27⅞	ConNGs 2.03	8	38	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
33⅛	28	ConsuPow 2	10	78	28½	28⅛	28½	
102	93½	CnPw pf7.45		1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛—	⅛
17⅝	12	Cont Air Lin	16	75	13¼	12⅝	12⅝—	⅝
30⅞	25⅛	Cnt Can 1.60	9	120	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
43⅞	36⅛	ConiCp 2.16	8	71	40½	40	40½+	⅛
49½	42½	Cr C pfA2.50		5	44⅛	44	44⅛—	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	ConIll 1.86e	10	21	19⅝	19½	19⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	ConInv .16f	13	9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
14	11⅛	CnMtg 1.09e	10	57	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
44	35⅞	ContOil 1.50	10	1746	37¼	35¼	35⅝—	1⅞
61¼	57	ContOil pf 2		7	51⅜	50¼	51 —	1⅛
15⅛	12¼	Cont Stl .40	9	7	13¼	13⅛	13½	
25⅞	21⅛	Cont Tel .84	14	47	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	
62	42	Control Dat	11	103	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞—	⅛
59½	55	CnDt pf4.50		z210	56½	55	56 +	¾
32	27⅛	Corwd 1.93	8	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
14⅛	9	CookUnit .50	6	14	9¾	9½	9¾	
37½	30¾	CooperIn .80	12	12	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛—	⅝
31¾	17⅛	Cooper Lab	19	34	19⅞	19	19 —	⅛
23⅛	16	CoopT 1.06e	7	5	17⅛	16¾	16¾—	⅜
25½	21	Copeind .32	16	42	23	22½	23 +	⅛
24⅛	16½	Copp Rnge		25	22⅛	21¼	21⅛+	⅛
32½	25½	CopwStl 1.28	7	17	23⅛	28¼	28⅛—	⅛
15½	6⅞	Cordura Cp	5	110	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
121¾	102	CorngG 1.12	32	86	100	98¼	100 —	2½
30⅞	25⅛	Cousin 2.12e	12	22	26	25½	25½—	¼
9⅛	7	Cowles Com	19	55	7½	7¼	7¼	
40¼	25⅝	CoxBdct .35	15	3	26⅛	26	26⅛—	⅛
34	29¾	CPC Int 1.77	10	87	30¼	29½	29½—	1¼
22½	17¼	Crane .80g	7	19	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
12½	10⅛	CrediIF .33	10	19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
32½	27	CrockN 1.66	8	47	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
19⅝	15⅝	CrompK .80	8	9	15¾	15½	15½—	⅛
28⅝	18⅛	CrouHin .54	14	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
27⅛	22⅝	Crown Cork	14	47	23⅛	23½	23⅛	6
29½	24⅛	CrwZell 1.20	13	378	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
39½	24⅝	CTS Cp .60	8	25	25¼	24⅛	25 +	¼
17⅛	14⅛	Culligan .30	18	8	16	15⅛	16	
57⅞	33	CumEn .88a	31	30	39½	35½	35⅞—	⅝
12¼	7¼	Cunn Drug	9	27	8	7¼	7¼—	¼
35⅜	21	CurtissWrt	50	243	27⅝	28½	28½—	⅝
50⅞	34⅝	CutlerH 1.28	12	8	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛+	1
25¼	21⅞	CyclopsCp 1	7	1	23	23	23	
36⅛	30½	CyprusMn 1	10	41	34½	34⅛	34¼—	⅛

D

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62⅜	41	Damon Cp	35	60	42⅛	41½	41½—	1⅝
12⅞	9⅞	DanRiv .40	15	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
41⅞	32½	DanaCp 1.35	8	39	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞—	⅝
50⅞	33⅛	Dartind .32b	14	39	37⅛	35⅝	35⅝—	1⅛
53⅞	39	Dartind pf 2		5	41	40¾	40¾—	⅝
19⅞	16⅛	Dayco 1.14	6	29	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	¼
18⅝	10⅝	Daylin .24	6	26	11⅝	11	11⅛	
27	16⅞	DaytHud .54	9	1651	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅝
27	22⅛	DaytPL 1.65	10	49	23	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
13⅝	10	DeanWit .40	5	45	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
49½	43⅛	Deere 1.03	10	238	44⅜	44	44⅛+	⅛
17⅞	15⅛	DimarP 1.16	9	32	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
23⅞	19⅛	Del Mnl 1.10	9	57	19⅛	18½	18½—	⅝
67¼	53½	DeltaAir .50	18	115	62⅞	61⅞	61⅞—	¾
10½	8⅛	Deltec Int	5	207	8½	8	8⅛	
24¼	14½	Deltona Crp	8	45	18⅝	18¼	18½+	¼
38⅞	28½	DennMfg .80	9	19	30½	29	29 —	1½
28	23⅛	DennMf pfl		1	23	23	23	
20⅞	12⅞	Dennys .04	22	85	15⅛	14½	14⅞—	⅛
69	64⅛	Dersko pf B		2	66⅞	66⅛	66⅛—	⅛
16¼	11½	DcSoCln .40	12	2	12½	12¼	12⅛	
21⅛	20	DelEdis 1.40	9	70	20¼	20	20	
120	114½	DelE pf9.32		z40	117	117	117	
104	99½	DelE pf7.68		z100	100½	100½	100½+	1
83	76⅛	DelE pf5.50		4	78⅛	78⅞	78½+	⅝
22⅝	16¼	DexterC .25	17	2	16¾	16⅝	16¾—	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	DiaFinl .54	12	76	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
36½	29½	Diamin 1.80	9	45	30⅛	29⅝	29¾	
24½	20⅛	DiamShm 1	12	20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	Dia pfD1.20		5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
12⅛	8½	Diclaplin .30	14	43	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
50½	42	Diebold .40b	23	9	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛+	⅛
13⅝	10⅛	DiGiorg .60	8	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
104⅛	73⅛	Digital Eqpt	49	213	80⅝	79	79⅝—	⅝
16¾	8⅛	Dillingm .40	15	67	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	
123⅝	88½	DisneyW .12	65	252	95⅛	93⅛	94 +	½
18⅞	13⅛	Dission .09e	14	24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
45½	42	DistSeag .70	22	3	43½	43⅛	43½+	½
3⅛	2½	Diversid In		58	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
29⅝	24⅛	DivMt 2.77e	9	98	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛—	⅛
30	25¼	DrPepper .22	64	67	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
83⅛	68	DomeM .80a	30	127	82	79½	82 +	2⅛
9⅛	8⅛	DomF 1.01e		15	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	DonLufJ .12	8	6	8	8	8	
25	17⅛	Donnlley .48	16	153	23⅛	22¾	22⅛—	⅛
26	15½	DoricCp .32	6	39	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅞
16⅛	9⅛	Dorr Oliver	8	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Dorsey .10	5	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
55	40	DoverCp .84	13	11	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛+	⅛
109	97⅛	DowCh 1.80	24	96	104	102⅞	103⅛—	1⅝
8½	5½	DPF Inc		14	6½	6⅛	6½	
29⅝	26⅛	Dravo 1.50	9	3	27½	27½	27½+	½
50⅞	37¼	Dressin 1.40	14	21	40⅝	40¼	40⅛+	¼
51¼	39⅛	Drespl 2.20		58	43¼	43	43¼+	⅛
46½	35⅛	DrssrpfB 2		25	37¼	37⅛	37¼—	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	DreyfusCp 1	6	57	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅝
24	21⅛	DrexB 1.96e		7	22	21¾	22 +	⅛
23⅛	20⅛	DukPw 1.40	12	123	21¼	20⅛	20⅛—	
113⅝	109	Duke pf8.70		z100	110	109½	109¾+	¾
109	104½	Duke pf8.20		z300	105½	105½	105½+	½
81⅛	75	DunBrd 1.64	29	58	79	78⅛	78⅛—	¾
14½	9⅛	Duplan Cp	29	26	10	9⅛	9⅛	
188	159	duPont 5.45e	19	178	170½	163¾	169 —	1⅛
70¾	68⅛	duPnt pf4.50		1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛+	⅛
24	22⅛	DuqLt 1.72	9	130	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
27⅛	25⅛	Dq 3.7pf1.87		z200	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	1
27	18⅛	Dymoln .20	13	11	20	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	vlDynm Am		22	1½	1⅛	1⅛	

E

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29	25⅝	Eas ● ic .97	10	20	28⅛	28¼	28¼+	⅛
17⅝	12⅛	Eas...o .45r	8	9	13⅝	13	13 —	⅛
22½	12⅛	East Air Ln	16	192	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
30	20⅛	EastG 5.69t	14	102	26½	26	26 —	⅛
22¼	19⅛	EastUtl 1.50	10	7	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
151⅛	132⅛	EasKd 1.08a	40	259	140⅞	137½	138⅛—	2⅛
41½	33⅛	Eaton 1.50a	9	45	36	35¼	35⅛—	⅛
40½	34⅛	Eaton pf1.19		1	35	35	35 +	¼
42	31½	Echlin .32	29	19	34⅛	33⅞	34 —	⅛
42¼	34⅛	EckrdJk .20	44	66	38⅛	37⅛	38 —	⅛
41⅞	29½	EckdNC .24	25	3	30	29⅛	29⅛—	½
47	35	EdisnB 1.68	12	8	35	35	35 —	½
18⅞	13	EG&G .10	23	25	15⅛	15	11⅛—	¼
9⅛	5½	Elect Assoc	18	22	6⅛	6⅛	6½+	
56½	45½	Electn Data	39	27	45⅛	45½	45½—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	ElMem Mg	56	23	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
9½	7⅛	EMM pf.25k		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅛	4	Elgin Nat	115	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
21½	6	Elixir Ind	5	328	7½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
21	16¼	ElPasoNG 1	8	113	16⅛	16⅛	16½+	⅛
35⅛	28⅛	EltraCp 1.28	8	74	31⅛	31	31 —	⅛
95½	86¼	EmerEl 1.25	31	71	86½	86	86⅛—	1
66½	60	EmE pfB.90		1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛—	1⅛
62⅛	58½	EmeryA .54	61	33	66½	66	66 —	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Emeryln .31	14	9	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
33	25⅛	Emhrt 1.20b	9	12	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
5	3⅛	EMILtd .16e	14	8	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
28⅛	25½	EmDist 1.88	11	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
14	9½	EmpFin .57t	5	9	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
18	9⅛	Empire Gas	6	18	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
27⅛	16½	EnglhdM .43	12	82	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Ennis Busn	11	10	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
53	38	Envirotech	27	15	39⅛	39	39 —	⅛
21	17⅛	Equimrk .80	7	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
36⅛	33½	EquitGs 2.40	8	13	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
31½	24	EquitL 2.31e	11	15	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
33	25⅛	ESBIn c1.28	11	8	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
10½	7	Esquire .32	6	5	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
24⅛	16	EssexInt .64	8	65	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Esterline .30	18	5	6⅛	6½	6½	
32½	26⅛	EthylCp .90	6	238	27¼	26⅛	26⅞—	⅝
49	39½	Ethyl pf2.40		4	41¼	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
23⅛	16½	EvansPd .40	9	91	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
22	16½	ExCellO .80	12	51	18½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅞
17	9½	Exlmdcare	10	23	10	9⅛	10 —	⅛
95⅛	87⅛	Exxon 3.80e	13	541	94⅛	93⅛	94⅛—	⅛

F

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	10½	Fabr ● .40	8	31	10⅛	10½	10½—	
64⅞	48½	Fairc. Com	28	722	49⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	3⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Fairin .50e	6	19	9	9	9 —	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Fairmnt .50	10	4	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
5⅛	4⅛	Falstaf Brw	3	29	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
13⅛	12	FamilyF .72	8	11	12½	12½	12½	
14⅛	11	Fansteel		11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
15	11⅛	FarWst Fin	13	44	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Farah Mfg		25	10	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
35⅛	17	Fedders .50		87	24½	23⅛	23⅛+	⅞
30⅛	25⅛	FedMog 1.80	9	28	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
20⅛	13½	FedNMt .50	6	224	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
26½	20⅛	FedPapBd 1	6	3	21	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
19⅛	16½	FPap pf1.20		3	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	
11⅛	8½	FdSignS .30	11	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
57	45⅛	FedDSt 1.08	20	x116	48	47	47 —	⅛
47⅛	35½	FerroCp .76	11	109	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	1⅛
18⅛	14⅛	Fibrebrd .76	8	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
38	31⅛	FidM 3.16e	10	41	33	33½	33½	
47⅛	43⅛	FidUB 2.23b	9	7	43⅛	43	43 —	1
27⅛	17⅛	FieldM 1.40	8	50	18	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Filtrol 1.40	13	23	19½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
27⅛	16⅛	FinlFcd .93f	6	25	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Firstone .86	8	104	22	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
31⅛	18	FstChr 1.50f	10	44	20⅛	19⅛	20½+	⅛
61⅛	49⅛	FstChlC 1.62	13	83	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛+	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	FstMt 2.26e		9	22½	22	22½+	⅛
46⅛	36½	FstNBo 1.62	10	15	37⅛	37	37⅛—	⅛
83	67⅛	FstNCy 1.44	22	307	79⅛	78⅛	79⅛+	1½
39	38	FstNCity wl		38	39⅛	39½	39⅛+	⅛
36	32½	FstNStBn 2	9	7	33½	33⅛	33½	
52½	39	FstPen 1.20	13	29	42⅛	42	42 —	⅛
27⅛	22½	FPaM 2.14e	10	26	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
12⅛	11⅛	FstURE .92	15	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
14⅛	11	FstVaBk .44	12	53	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
40⅛	35⅛	FstWsB 1.72	9	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
68⅛	50	Fischbch .84	20	7	54⅛	54½	54½—	⅛
18½	13	FishFd .20	9	15	14	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	Fl...Sci .16	12	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
26⅛	13	F ● ...nt .12	11	x19	14	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
12½	10	F... Ing .50	8	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
75½	65½	Fnl pfA 4.50		z20	67½	66½	66½	
37⅛	31	Fnl pfB 2.25		2	31	31	31	
33½	26½	FlaE Coast	10	12	27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
25⅛	19	Flintkote 1	7	24	20½	19⅛	20⅛—	⅛
22½	15⅛	FlaGas .65	8	37	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
51⅛	37½	FlaPow 1.80	10	75	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
43⅛	33⅛	FlaPwL 1.10	12	104	34½	33½	33⅛—	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	FlaStl 1.08	5	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
35⅛	27⅛	Flour 1.66t	65	162	35	33⅛	34⅛—	1
41½	27	FlyTigr .50r	12	150	31	29	29⅛—	1½
22⅛	18⅛	FMC Cp .85	8	137	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
39½	33	FMC pf2.25		2	32½	33½	33½—	⅛
9½	8½	FdFair .20b		21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9½	FooteCB .60	12	24	10	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	Foote Min		12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	FooteMin pf		16	19	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
82⅛	60½	FordM 2.35	7	178	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16	ForMcK .84	7	64	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
35½	28⅛	FMK pf1.80		7	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
64½	56⅛	FtHowP .64	32	6	63	62⅛	62	
27⅛	21	Fost Whl .20	11	141	27⅛	26½	26½—	⅛
19½	17½	Fst Whl pf 1		19	19⅛	18½	18½—	⅛
31⅛	24½	Foxboro .40	26	13	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
23⅛	13½	FrnklnM .20	17	25	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
22⅛	12⅛	Frank St .40	12	276	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	FreeptM .80	20	68	23⅛	22½	22⅛—	⅛
34⅛	28½	Fruehf 1.70	9	49	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Fuqual .83f	7	66	15	14½	14⅛+	⅛

G

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25	15	Gable Ind	6	17	15⅛	15½	15½	
6⅛	3⅛	GAC Corp		44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
22¼	14½	GAF Crp .40	8	120	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛—	⅛
29	20½	GAF pf 1.20		11	21⅛	21½	21½—	⅛
31⅛	23⅛	Gam Sk 1.20	7	22	30	29⅛	27⅛	
36⅛	30½	GamS pf1.75		1	31	31	31 —	⅛
37	29	GamS pf1.60		8	30	29⅛	30	
45	37	Gannett .25	35	40	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛—	⅛
27½	21½	GardDen .70	16	24	22⅛	22½	22½—	⅛
17⅛	16½	Garlock .84	9	4	18	17⅛	17⅛—	½
17⅛	15	Gas Svc 1.12	8	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Gateway In	6	10	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12	7⅛	GCA Corp	21	21	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
17	13	Gemini Cap		12	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
14½	13⅛	Gemini .56a		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
30⅛	23⅛	GAInv 2.13e		34	24⅛	24⅛	24½	
51½	43⅛	GnA Oil .60b	17	75	45	43½	43½—	1⅛
44⅛	38⅛	GATran 1.63	12	55	40⅛	40	40 —	⅛
56	52½	GATn pf2.50		1	53½	53½	53½+	½
15⅛	14⅛	GnBncs .75e	7	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
32⅛	23½	Gen Battery	12	385	32⅛	32½	32⅛	+¼
16⅛	11	GCable .80	10	125	11⅛	11	11⅛	
20⅛	17	GenCig 1.20	8	12	18	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
14½	8⅛	G Devel .63f	5	36	10½	10	10⅛+	⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Gen Dynam	8	13	20⅛	20½	20½—	⅛
75⅛	62⅛	GenEl 1.40	21	340	64⅛	62⅛	62⅛—	1⅛
7⅛	6⅛	GFirpfg .10e	168	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
30½	24⅛	GnFood 1.40	11	200	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
23⅛	18	GenGrth .75h	31	37	19	19	19 —	⅛
18½	11⅛	Gen Host	12	64	16	15½	15½—	1⅛
29½	17⅛	Gn Inst .50t	18	45	19⅛	18⅛	18½—	⅛
42⅛	35⅛	GnInstr pf 3		4	35½	35½	36½+	⅛
46	28	GnMedic .12	24	29	28	26⅛	27⅛—	⅛
67⅛	56	GenMills 1	21	51	63½	57⅛	63	
85⅛	71	GnMot 4.45e	9	554	72⅛	71⅛	72⅛—	⅛
72½	75	GnMot 5pf 5		14	75½	75⅛	75½—	½
58½	55	GMt pf 3.75		1	55½	55	55⅛—	½
21½	13⅛	GenPort .80	8	32	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	½
22¼	20⅛	GPubUt 1.60	9	171	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
7⅛	6½	Gen Refract		13	6½	6½	6½	
57⅛	31½	GnSignal .65	17	43	42⅛	41½	42⅛+	1
4⅛	3	Gen Steel		54	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
21	26⅛	GTel El 1.40	10	23	628½	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
12⅛	17	GTFI pf1.25		z160	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
25⅛	22	Gen Tire 1b	6	52	24	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
15½	10½	Genesco .68		60	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
15⅛	16⅛	Genstar .70	10	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
48½	40⅛	GenuPt .46e	37	28	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛+	⅛
33½	23⅛	GaPac .80	17	114	33	32½	32⅛—	⅛
116½	101½	GaPw pf7.72		z130	103	102½	102	
27½	19⅛	Gerber 1.20	19	39	23⅛	19⅛	23⅛+	⅛
118⅛	92½	GettyO 1.21e	27	25	112⅛	111	111⅛—	2⅛
20⅛	19½	GettO pf1.20		6	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
17½	13⅛	GiantPC .80	6	43	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	1⅛
34½	18½	GibFin 1.12t	7	15	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7	Gidd Lewis		17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
32⅛	17½	Gilbert Flex	12	174	20⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	1
64⅛	54⅛	Gillette 1.40	22	352	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛—	⅛
25⅛	23⅛	Gimbel Br 1	13	5	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
30⅛	20	Ginos Inc	20	7	23	22½	22½—	½
33½	25	GleasnW .44	18	20	25	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
23⅞	12⅛	Global Mar	12	75	14⅞	14⅛	14½	
32⅛	17⅛	Golbe U .68	9	13	21	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
25⅛	15⅛	GoldWt Fin	13	2	19⅛	18⅛	15⅛—	⅛
30⅛	24⅛	Goodrich 1	7	81	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
31⅛	25	Goodyr .92	9	238	25⅛	25⅛	26 —	⅛
25½	16⅛	GorJwlA .24	13	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
34½	25⅛	GouldInc 1	10	8	26	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
28	23⅛	Grace 1.53	11	129	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
27	16½	GrnbyM .60	19	214	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	1
16⅛	13⅛	GrandUn .80	9	29	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
25⅛	20½	Granitv 1.20	7	32	22⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
46⅛	26	GrantW 1.50	10	62	27⅛	27	27⅛—	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	GreyDr 1.20	9	17	18⅛	18½	18⅛+	½
49⅛	34	GtAMf 2.85e	12	81	35⅛	35	35 —	1
19	13½	Grt AtlPac		34	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
31⅛	25	GtLkD 1.20a	16	3	28⅛	28½	28½	
11	10⅛	GtNoIr 1.10e	12	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
55	44⅛	GtNNek 1.60	13	11	44½	44⅛	44½—	⅛
25	23⅛	GtNN pf1.60		1	24	24	24 +	⅛
34⅛	20⅛	GtWFin .30e	9	45	22½	22½	22½+	⅛
8⅛	6	Gt Wn Unit		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
19½	17⅛	GtWnUnt pf		15	19½	19⅛	19½	
4⅞	3⅛	GrtWsh Inv		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
25⅞	22	GrenGiant 1	11	14	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
18⅞	14⅛	Greyhd 1.04	8	225	15⅛	14⅛	15 +	⅛
5	3⅛	Greyhnd wt		130	3½	2 3⅛	3½+	⅛
15⅞	12⅛	Groller .50	8	67	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
12⅛	8	Grumman		65	12½	12	12	
35⅛	19⅛	Guardian In	22	41	23	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
46⅞	40⅛	GuarM 4.27e	9	21	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
57⅛	39⅛	GlfLHold .90	7	65	41	38⅛	38⅛—	2½
28⅞	24⅛	GulfOil 1.50	11	905	25⅛	25½	25⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Gulf Resrce	14	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	GfR pfA.10k		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
16	12⅛	GfR pfB.65k		3	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
22⅛	18⅛	GlfStUt 1.04	12	28	19⅛	19½	19⅛+	⅛
64	59½	GlfSU pf4.40		z300	61	60½	60½+	1
35⅛	25⅛	GulfWn .64	6	39	27⅛	26⅛	26½—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	GlfWlnd wt		63	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
67⅛	55⅛	GlfW pf 3.87		6	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
77½	75⅛	GwfW pf5.75		5	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
9	5⅛	Gulton Ind	179	50	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛

H

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38½	36⅛	HckWat 2.36	10	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
22	17⅛	HalPrint .80	7	2	19⅛	19½	19⅛+	⅛
165	125⅛	Halburt 1.12	36	130	136⅛	135⅛	135⅛—	1½
11⅛	12⅛	HamPap .50	20	49	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Hamond .40	9	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9	Handimn .68	9	52	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	HandyH .72	13	14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
18⅛	13	HanesCp .60	6	432	13⅛	13	13⅛—	⅛
60⅛	51⅛	Hanna 1.35	22	7	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	⅛
35⅛	22⅛	Harcourt 1	9	3	23⅛	23½	23½	
22	11½	Hardoes .16	18	50	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	1
26⅛	22½	Harnisf 1.20	7	16	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
253⅛	218½	Harrahs .22	20	12	21	20½	20½—	⅛
49⅛	35⅛	Harris Int 1	15	3	35	35	35	
21⅛	18	Harsco 1b	8	11	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
29⅛	19⅛	HrtSMrx .80	12	16	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
29⅛	21½	HartHk .20e	17	23	21½	19⅛	20 —	1½
34	27⅛	HawlEl 1.56	11	6	29⅛	29	29	
19⅛	14⅛	Hayes Alb 1	7	12	15⅛	15	15⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Hazeltine	21	8	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	HCA Ind	27	5	22⅛	22	22 —	⅛
58⅛	47½	HelthTex .24	32	7	49	49	49 +	⅛
33⅛	18	Hecksin .06	13	84	19	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
23⅛	15⅛	HeclaM .33f	35	47	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
44½	39	HeinzH 1.08	13	95	41⅛	41	41 +	⅛
32⅛	20½	HelenaR .76	40	82	24⅛	24	24⅛—	1⅛
6	3⅛	Helene Curt		18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33⅛	32¼	HellerInt .84	16	21	33½	32⅛	33 —	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	HelmeP .60	8	4	14	13⅛	14 +	⅛
36½	23¼	Helmer Pay	14	42	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	1⅛
3⅛	2½	Hemisph Cp		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
78	69¼	Hercu's 1.12	20	44	72½	71⅛	72⅛	
24⅛	18⅛	HershF 1.10	11	18	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
59½	47⅛	Heublein .92	23	195	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛—	1⅛
9¼⅛	79⅛	Hew Pck .20	55	190	84	82	82 —	2⅛
8⅛	6	High Voltg	63	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
43⅛	28½	Hilton Htl 1	14	15	29½	28⅛	29½—	⅛
39½	31	HoerWal .97	11	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
21	10⅛	Hoff Elctrn	8	137	12½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
42⅛	30	Holdyinn .30	25	131	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
63	46½	HildyA 1.70f		10	52	51⅛	51⅛+	1½
15⅛	13⅛	HollySg .85e	6	6	14	13⅛	13⅛	
35½	23	Homestk .40	28	404	36⅛	34½	36½+	⅛
143⅛	105½	Honywll 1.40	27	49	112⅛	112½	112½—	1⅛
41	31⅛	HoovBll 1.28	10	x5	33⅛	33½	33½—	⅛
15½	9⅛	Horizon Cp	12	126	10⅛	9½	9½—	⅛
21½	12	Hospit Afil	11	2	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
37	16½	HspAm .05e	15	328	18½	17½	17½—	⅛
26⅛	16	Host Intl .36	18	11	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
16½	11⅛	Houdail .60a	8	22	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	HougMif .40	9	11	12½	12	12⅛	
10	6⅛	House Fbric	14	52	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
35⅛	24	HousehF .86	10	258	26	25⅛	25⅛	
58⅛	42½	HouF pf2.50		129	43	42	42⅛—	⅛
51⅛	44	HousLP 1.40	14	158	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
66½	55½	HouNGs .60	20	2	62¼	62⅛	62⅛—	⅛
68½	57½	HouG pf2.50		7	63⅛	63	63 —	⅛
34⅛	26½	HowJohn .16	30	x66	27⅛	26⅛	27 —	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Howmet .70	9	18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
21⅛	19½	Hubbd 1.51e	13	19	20	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
24⅛	20⅛	HudBay 1.20	19	7	24	24	24	
9⅛	7⅛	HughHat .40	8	x2	8	8	8 +	⅛
52⅛	41½	Hughes Tool	22	138	47¼	46⅛	46⅛	
19½	15⅛	HuntCh .16	25	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	HuttnEF .40	5	51	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
37	25⅛	Huyck .24a	31	39	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛—	½
14⅛	9⅛	Hydrmt .12e	10	x39	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛

I

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35	29⅛	IdahoP 1.76	10	17	30½	29⅛	29⅛	
18⅛	13½	IdealBas .70	8	35	13⅛	13½	13⅛—	⅛
86	72½	Ideal pf 4.75		2	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛—	1⅛
11⅛	6⅛	IdeaToy .50f	9	49	6⅛	6½	6⅛+	⅛
29	22⅛	IllCent 1.22	7	80	23	22½	22½—	⅛
127	101	IllCent pfA6		2	102½	102½	102½—	1½
53½	46⅛	IllCen pf3.50		23	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
34⅛	29½	IllPowr 2.23	13	50	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
53⅛	50⅛	IlPow pf3.78		z150	51½	51½	51½+	⅛
29⅛	28⅛	IlPow pf2.04		z70	28	27⅛	27⅛—	1
36	31⅛	IllTool .36	25	7	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
19	11	ImpCpAm	7	181	12⅛	12½	12½—	⅛
49⅛	36⅛	INA Cp 1.50	8	135	40⅛	39½	39⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8	Income Cap		8	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	IncCCu .90e		x5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
27½	20⅛	Indian H .80	6	32	22	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
26⅛	26⅛	IndnaG 1.84	8	9	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
29⅛	24	InplsPL 1.62	8	93	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
39⅛	32⅛	IndstNat .96	12	10	36½	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
69⅛	57⅛	IngerR 2.16	14	156	60	59⅛	59⅛—	1⅛
48⅛	40⅛	IngR pf2.35		7	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
34	30	Inland Stl 2	9	100	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
10⅛	8	Inmont .15e	8	44	9	8⅛	9 +	⅛
15	10⅛	Insilco .70	9	129	12⅛	12	12	
20⅛	17½	Insc pfA1.25		1	18	18	18 +	⅛
52½	45½	InsplrCop 2	18	47	51½	51⅛	51⅛+	⅛
19⅛	15	Instlinv .80e	8	50	15⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛
54	46	Interco 1.28	12	17	46⅛	46	46 —	⅛
29	26½	Intrikin 1.80	8	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
436½	404½	IBM 5.60	38	155	432⅛	427	428 —	3½
22⅛	11⅛	InlChm Nuc	51	69	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
103⅛	83	IntFlaF .43b	76	53	93	91⅛	92⅛+	⅛
39	31⅛	IntHar 1.40a	9	96	34	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
16½	12⅛	InHold 1.51e		12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Int Indust		59	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
14⅛	7	IntIndA pf		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	IntMinC .40	13	133	27⅛	26⅛	26½—	⅛
12⅛	8½	Int Mng	98	97	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
34⅛	26⅛	IntMltif 1.25	10	6	28	27⅛	28	
36⅛	32	Int Nickel 1	22	235	33⅛	32⅛	33 —	⅛
43⅛	34½	IntPap 1.50a	16	97	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Int Rectifier	24	7	7	7	7 —	⅛
60⅛	42	IntT&T 1.24	11	925	43⅛	42⅛	42½—	⅛
139	80	IntTT pfH4		2	81	80½	80½—	1⅛
103	78½	ITT pf4.50		7	78⅛	78	78 —	⅛
101½	73⅛	IntTT pfJ4		2	74½	74½	74½—	1
100	71	IntTT pfK4		30	75½	73	73 —	2⅛
7	51½	ITT pfN2.25		14	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	1
98⅛	77	IntTT pfO5		4	80½	80	80 —	⅛
25⅛	21⅛	IntUtil .75	12	209	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
60½	53	Int Util A		94	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛—	⅛
23½	17	Interpace 1	8	37	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	⅛
72	65	Intrpce pt 5		3	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	IntpGp .55e	8	8	20⅛	23⅛	20½+	⅛
1½	10	Intrst Bcds	10	40	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
19⅛	18	IntrsPw 1.32	11	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Interst Strs		44	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Interst Unit	7	13	7⅛	7½	7½	
35½	23	Iowa Beef	6	47	25	24½	24½—	⅛
18⅛	17⅛	Iowa El 1.30	7	10	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
20⅛	19⅛	IowaIIG 1.44	7	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
24⅛	22⅛	IowaPL 1.68	10	x8	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	
21⅛	19⅛	IwaPSv 1.44	10	14	20	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	IpcoHsp .15t	54	20	5	4⅛	4⅛	
37½	23⅛	ITE Im .60b	11	12	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
53⅛	35	Irek Corp	19	73	35⅛	35	35⅛—	⅛

J - K

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26	15	JamesF .34	13	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
22½	18½	Jantzen .60	9	7	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
16½	12⅛	Japan 1.73e		64	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
		Jpn fn1.73e		27	14	14	14	
71⅛	61	JefPilot .92	16	17	68⅛	67	67 —	1
114¼	111	JerCe pf9.36		z30	114	114	114	
103	99	JerCe pf7.88		z300	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛+	1
54½	51	JerCen pf 4		z200	52	52	52 +	½
55½	41⅛	Jewel C 1.66	11	31	43½	42½	43⅛+	⅛
33	23⅛	JimWalt .68	8	33	25	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
38½	29	JimW pf1.60		9	31	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
14	13	JimWlt pf 1		z10	13	13	13	
27⅛	25	JHanI 1.95e		18	25⅛	25½	25⅛	
33	22⅛	JhnMan 1.20	8	277	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
133¼	115⅛	JhnJoh .40a	54	260	120⅛	118	118⅛—	2⅛
37⅛	23	Johns Svc .83	8	87	22⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	2⅛
66¼	41⅛	Jhn Svc pf 2		9	41⅛	40	40 —	2
61½	43½	JonLog .80	12	11	45	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
21⅛	17⅛	JonLau 1.35	8	63	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
30	24	Jorgen 1.30b	7	8	25⅛	24⅛	25 +	⅛
31⅛	19⅛	Jostens .73	10	8	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
37⅛	26½	JoyMfg 1.40	12	125	27½	26⅛	26⅛—	1⅛
19⅛	13½	KaisAlm .50	25	104	16½	15½	15⅛+	⅛
53⅛	49⅛	KaiA pf 4.12		2	50½	50½	50½+	½
12⅛	8	KaisCem .50	7	102	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
18⅛	17⅛	KlCm pf1.37		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	KaneMill .10	7	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
32⅛	30½	KCtyPL 2.20	9	33	31	30⅛	31 —	⅛
42	30	KCSou Ind 2	7	8	32½	32	32 —	⅛
23⅛	21½	KanGEl 1.52	8	17	22	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
18⅛	15½	KanNeb 1.02	11	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
30	24⅛	KanPLt 1.48	10	22	24⅛	24	24⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6	Katy Ind	11	29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
45⅛	29	KaufBrd .12	25	72	31⅛	31⅛	31½+	⅛
39	27	Kauf pf1.50		8	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	1⅛
10⅛	8⅛	KawcBrl .20	17	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	KavserR .60	6	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
33⅛	26	Keebler .70	12	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6½	KeencCp .10	7	43	6⅛	6½	6⅛—	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Keller .40	7	1	15	15	15	
32⅛	27⅛	Kellogg 1.08	18	39	31⅛	31⅛	31½+	⅛
31⅛	25⅛	KelsyH 1.30	7	16	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
29⅛	24	Kennctt 1.40	10	189	28	27⅛	27⅛—	1⅛
26⅛	24⅛	KyUtil 1.74	9	25	24½	24⅛	24½	
77⅛	64⅛	KerrMG .60	33	29	72	71⅛	72 —	⅛
150½	132	KerM pf4.50		2	144	144	144 —	1½
20⅛	16	KeysCn .20e	7	1	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Kidde .60a	6	32	22	20⅛	20⅛—	1½
42⅛	36⅛	KimbCl 1.20	16	54	40	39⅛	39½	
13⅛	10⅛	KingDSt .30	9	45	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
40⅛	27½	KirschCo .72	13	18	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	1
38⅛	33⅛	KLM Airlin		8	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
57½	49⅛	KnightN .28	25	22	50½	50⅛	50½—	⅛
21½	15⅛	Koehrs .30e	8	5	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
39⅛	33⅛	Koppers 1.72	9	10	37⅛	37	37 —	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Korecrp Ind	6	9	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
50⅛	43⅛	Kraftco 1.77	13	73	47⅛	47	47⅛	
51⅛	37⅛	Kresges .17	39	416	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛—	⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Kroehlr .80a	8	72	22⅛	22	22 +	⅛
24⅛	20⅛	Kroger 1.30	11	42	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
18	13½	Kysor In .60	7	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛

L

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22½	20⅛	LacGas 1.50	8	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	Lams Sess 1	9	20	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
33	23	LaneBry .65	13	4	25	25	25 +	⅛
33⅛	26⅛	Larwn 2.67e	9	14	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Latrobe Stl	52	4	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	LearSieg .20	10	56	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	Leasco .40	5	115	12⅛	11⅛	12 —	⅛
34	25	Leasc pf2.20		59	25⅛	25	25⅛—	⅛
47⅛	37⅛	Leaswy .44b	15	55	38⅛	38	38⅛+	⅛
21⅛	13	LeedsN .50	12	37	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
19	14⅛	Leesona .40	13	16	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	LehPCm .60	8	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
2⅛	⅛	LehVal Ind		33	1⅛	1½	1½	
18	16½	Lehmn 1.57e		61	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
23	10⅛	Lennar Crp	7	27	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
44	36	Lenox .50b	23	15	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	LevFd Cap		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
49⅛	33½	LeviStrs .48	14	18	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	1
27⅛	12⅛	Levitz Furn	18	159	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	LFE Cp		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	LFE pf.50		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
42⅛	35½	LOF 2.20	8	130	37½	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
81	76	LOF pf4.75		50	77½	78	77⅛+	1½
6⅛	5⅛	LibbMcNL		14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	LibrtyCp .30	9	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	LibrtyLn .50	8	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅛	15	LibyL pf1.25		5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
45⅛	38⅛	LiggMy 2.50	11	112	44⅛	40⅛	41⅛—	2⅛
100⅛	98	LiggM pf 7		250	98	98	98	
91	72⅛	LillyEli .76	46	116	86	85⅛	85⅛—	⅛
41⅛	34⅛	LincNat 1.08	10	51	34⅛	33⅛	34 —	⅛
97⅛	69⅛	LincNt pf 3		6	71	70⅛	70⅛—	⅛
6½	4	Lionel Corp	12	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Littnlnd .32f	40	414	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Litton ptc pf		14	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
41	36	Littn cv pf 3		1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
21⅛	19⅛	Litton pfB 2		15	20½	20	20	
9⅛	7⅛	Lockwd Airc	6	61	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
43	31⅛	LoewCp 1.16	7	473	31⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	3⅛
23⅛	12⅛	LomaFin .32	13	22	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛
52⅛	45	LomM 3.53e	13	32	47½	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
14⅛	11	Londontwn	7	9	15⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
25⅛	16	LoneStind 1	7	57	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
49½	34⅛	LoneSG 1.40	14	26	36	35½	35⅛—	⅛
23⅛	21⅛	LngIsLt 1.46	10	x49	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
78	58	LIL pf 4.25		z10	58	58	58 +	1⅛
80⅛	67⅛	LongDrg .48	40	23	69	67⅛	67⅛—	1⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Loral Corp	20	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
44⅛	32	LaLandEx 1	21	1145	38⅛	36	36⅛—	1⅛
31⅛	21⅛	La Pacif	10	71	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
35⅛	30⅛	LousGE 1.90	12	11	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
24½	17⅛	Lowenstn .90	7	14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	WTV Corp		211	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
12⅛	9	LTV Cp AA		6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
35	30½	LTVCp pf 5		51	37	35⅛	32⅛+	3⅛
46	38⅛	Lubrizol .43	30	74	41	40⅛	40⅛	—⅛
16⅛	11⅛	LuckyS .59b	12	42	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
20⅛	16	Ludlow 1.05	8	27	16⅛	16⅛	16½	
31⅛	23	LukenStl .80	11	11	28⅛	28	28⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	LVO Corp	18	30	5⅛	5½	5⅛—	⅛
17	8⅛	Lykes Yngst		94	10½	10	10 —	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	Lyk pf2.50k		28	29	28⅛	28½—	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	LyncCSy .40	28	15	13⅛	13	13	

M

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅛	10	MacAn .07e	14	22	13⅛	12⅛	13 —	⅛
4⅛	3½	MacDonal		211	3⅛	3⅛	3½—	⅛
12⅛	9½	Macke .30a	9	10	10	9⅛	10	
12½	7⅛	Macmil .05r	8	52	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
47⅛	33⅛	Macy RH 1	11	79	34½	34	34⅛+	⅛
61	57½	Macy pf 4.25		z10	57½	57½	57½	
13⅛	12	MadF 1.53e		56	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Mad Sq Gar	18	108	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21⅛	10	MagicCf .32	8	43	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
29⅛	15	Magnvx 1.20	13	269	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
32	20	Mallory .96	10	54	20⅛	20	20⅛—	⅛
55⅛	27½	MalHyde .32	21	4	27⅛	27⅛	27½	
17⅛	13⅛	Manhin .56b	6	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
31	22⅛	Manpwr .72	14	23	24	23½	23⅛	
37⅛	37	MfrHan 1.56	12	40	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
42⅛	30⅛	MAPCO .54	24	46	25⅛	35	35 —	⅛
33⅛	19⅛	Marathn Mf	8	15	21	20⅛	21	
37⅛	32⅛	MaratO 1.60	13	251	36	35⅛	35½+	⅛
29⅛	20½	Marcor .80	9	609	22	21⅛	21½—	⅛
59⅛	44⅛	Marcr pf A2		4	46	45⅛	46	
52	34	Maremt .96t	13	28	37⅛	37	37 —	⅛
32⅛	27⅛	MarMid 1.80	8	39	28½	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
48⅛	37½	MarionL .21	40	39	40⅛	40	40 —	⅛
48⅛	30½	Marlen 1.18	17	x81	33⅛	33⅛	32⅛—	⅛
57⅛	40⅛	Marley .40	22	1	43	43	43 —	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Marcott Cm	28	24	9	8⅛	9	
41	31½	Marriot .87t	48	31	34⅛	33⅛	33½—	1⅛
37⅛	26	MarsFd 1.18	12	17	29½	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
19½	16⅛	MarinM 1.15	7	293	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
11	8⅛	MartMAl .40	40	24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
36⅛	23⅛	MrtdCrs .50	11	25	24⅛	23⅛	24 —	⅛
60	44⅛	MascoCp .20	87	28	49	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
33⅛	22⅛	Masonite .43	13	36	24⅛	24	24⅛—	⅛
23	19⅛	MassyF .15e	10	50	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
28⅛	23⅛	MasMMf 2e	12	49	25⅛	24⅛	25 —	1⅛
24⅛	21⅛	MasMI 1.23e		42	2	22½	22½—	⅛
35⅛	24	MatguE .28e	9	125	28½	7⅛	7⅛—	1⅛
		Mats fn.28e		10	27½	27½	27½	
14⅛	5⅛	Mattel .02p		242	6⅛	6½	6½	
52⅛	33⅛	MayDSt 1.60	11	109	34⅛	34⅛	34½—	⅛
35⅛	28	MayD pf1.80		1	29	29	29 +	⅛
37⅛	30⅛	MayerOs .65	16	7	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	MaysJW .50	8	4	9⅛	8⅛	9 +	⅛
43⅛	34⅛	Maytag 1.30	16	7	34⅛	34½	34⅛	
34½	23	MCA Inc .64	9	17	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
24	19⅛	McKord .88	8	4	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
30⅛	22⅛	McCror 1.30	5	15	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
80⅛	50	McDermot 1	23	136	55⅛	54	55⅛+	⅛
76⅛	61½	McDonalds	70	145	67	66	66⅛—	⅛
40	32⅛	McDonD .40	10	78	37⅛	37	37 —	⅛
40⅛	38⅛	McGEd 1.50	12	19	32⅛	32⅛	32½—	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	McGrwH .48	12	76	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
28¼	21½	M GH pf1.20		2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
4⅛	3⅛	McGrg Don	13	27	4⅛	4½	4½	+⅛
58⅛	46	McIntyre		z130	54⅛	53½	54⅛+	1½
19⅛	15⅛	McKee .45e	10	5	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
49⅛	42	McLean .60	14	10	47	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
22	15⅛	McLouth Stl	13	29	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12½	McNeil .70	8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	MeadCp .60	14	28	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
42	38⅛	Mea pfA2.80		2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
38	26	Medusa 1.25	10	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
4	3½	MEI Cp	10	29	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
34	24⅛	MelvSho .43	23	121	28	27½	27⅛—	⅛
18½	7⅛	Memorex	25	168	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
17½	11⅛	Menasc .75t	6	30	12	11⅛	11⅛	
170	151	MercSt 1.40	25	1	160⅛	160⅛	160⅛+	⅛
101½	86⅛	Merck 1.18	46	94	95⅛	92⅛	92⅛—	3⅛
20½	14⅛	Meredith .70	8	31	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
32⅛	17⅛	MerrLyn .56	8	111	18	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
83	66½	MesaP .10b	20	16	68⅛	68	68 —	1
9⅛	8⅛	Mesabl .86e	11	43	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	Mesta Mch		7	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
24	19⅛	MGM	13	11	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
32½	18	Metrom .50b	9	32	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
107	103	MetE pf8.32		z30	103½	103½	103½	
52	49	MelE pf3.90		z90	49⅛	49½	49⅛	
98⅛	69	MGIC In .10	58	131	75	73⅛	74½+	1
20⅛	15	MichGs 1.04	12	5	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
16	14⅛	MichTube 1	8	8	15	14⅛	14⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	Mircdot .40e	7	24	14	13⅛	14 +	⅛
19½	16⅛	MidCnIT .96	11	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
27⅛	20⅛	MidS Ut 1.10	10	93	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
18⅛	16⅛	MidlM 1.43e	9	41	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	Midl Ros .80	10	19	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
60	52⅛	MilesLb 1.28	19	22	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
31	24⅛	MiltBrd .36a	19	50	26⅛	26	26 —	⅛
88⅛	79½	MinnMM 1	38	196	84½	83	83⅛—	1
22½	19⅛	MinnPL 1.41	8	31	20⅛	19⅛	20 —	⅛
30⅛	20⅛	MissnEq .24	15	33	22⅛	22	22 —	1⅛
20⅛	16	MissRivr .90	11	26	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
29⅛	25½	MPCem 1.60	9	4	26	26	26	
17⅛	15	MoPSv .84b	9	7	15⅛	15½	15⅛+	⅛
75½	61	MobilO 2.80	12	306	69⅛	69⅛	69½—	⅛
30⅛	19⅛	Mohas 1.10	8	58	20	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
13⅛	6	Mohk Data		69	6⅛	6½	6⅛+	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Mohk Rub 1	5	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Molybden	14	14	15⅛	15½	15½	
16⅛	13⅛	Monarch .40	300	1	15	15	15 +	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Mongrm Ind	6	115	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛—	⅛
34⅛	24½	MonrEq .44	16	5	27⅛	27½	27⅛	
55⅛	47⅛	Monsan 1.80	15	295	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
66	59½	Mons pf2.75		1	65½	65½	65½	
42	32⅛	MntDUt 1.94	10	7	36	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
36	32⅛	MonPw 1.80	12	x8	34	34	34	
14⅛	12⅛	Mony 1.05e	12	61	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	MooreMcC	9	77	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
114⅛	91½	MrganJ 2.92	14	22	97⅛	96⅛	97 —	⅛
49	47	MorgnJP wl		7	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
20½	15⅛	MorrKn .20r	6	7	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
29⅛	20	MorseEl Pd	18	25	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10	MorseSh .75	6	35	11⅛	11	11	
23	18⅛	MtgTr 2.18e	9	30	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
33⅛	20⅛	MorNor .84	9	239	21	19	19 —	2⅛
138	102½	Motorla .60a	25	249	103⅛	98	98½—	6½
99½	57⅛	MtFul S 1.80	24	104	80⅛	78⅛	79½—	⅛
23	20½	MtStaT 1.36	9	24	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	MSL Und	6	18	19	19	19	
14⅛	9⅛	Munford .28	8	14	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
9	6½	Munfd pf.40		3	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
33⅛	25⅛	Munsng 1.04	9	17	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
24⅛	19	MurphC 1.20	9	23	19⅛	19½	19⅛+	⅛
66⅛	48	Murph O .60	20	13	51	50½	50½—	⅛
33⅛	22⅛	MurrOh .60b	12	6	29½	28⅛	29⅛+	½
18⅛	17⅛	MutuO 1.30e		30	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	MyersL .80	12	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛

N

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	51	Nabisco 2.30	14	53	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	1⅛
67½	60⅛	Nalco Ch .83	30	15	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
27⅛	17	NarcoSci .60	13	24	18	17½	17½—	½
57½	49⅛	NashuaC .52	23	29	50	49⅛	50	
33⅛	23⅛	NatAirl .10e	10	64	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
21⅛	18	N Avia 1.45e		22	19	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
17½	12⅛	Nat Can .45	7	10	13	12⅛	12⅛	
32⅛	26⅛	N CashR .40	63	170	30⅛	29½	29⅛—	⅛
97	79½	N Chem .34	52	50	85⅛	85	85⅛+	⅛
19⅛	14½	NalCityL .90	6	7	15	14⅛	15 +	⅛
49½	44	NatDet 2.86	8	23	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
17½	14⅛	NatDistll .90	11	73	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
76⅛	73½	NDst pf 4.25		z40	75	75	75 +	⅛
29½	26½	NatFuel 1.80	7	229	27½	26⅛	27	½
34⅛	28⅛	Nat Genl .50	5	63	29½	28½	28½	1⅛
17⅛	15	NalGyp 1.05	8	56	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
12	7⅛	N Home .20	9	47	8	7⅛	7⅛	
4½	3½	Nat Ind .05e	14	17	3⅛	3½	3½	
13½	12⅛	NtInd pf1.25		3	12⅛	12⅛	12½+	⅛
34⅛	30⅛	N Pres 1.10a	6	1	33	33	33 +	⅛
40⅛	30½	N Semcndtr	37	295	30⅛	28½	28⅛	1⅛
28½	19⅛	N Svclnd .70	11	62	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
35½	26⅛	N Stand .75	32	19	29	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
57½	51⅛	N Starch .65	25	153	57½	57⅛	57½+	⅛
42⅛	37⅛	Nt Steel 2.50	10	33	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Nat Tea	53	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
34⅛	23	NatUnEl .90	13	22	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
67⅛	51⅛	Natomas .25	48	273	51⅛	48⅛	49⅛—	2⅛
16	11⅛	Neptune .40	19	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
43½	33⅛	NevPw 1.30	10	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
26⅛	24	NEngEl 1.48	9	29	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
39⅛	33⅛	N EngT 2.36	13	6	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
12	8½	Newhall .20		5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Newmt 1.24	15	47	26⅛	26⅛	26½+	⅛
104	91½	Nwmt pf4.50		7	91	91	91 —	1½
24⅛	18⅛	NY Hond .30	27	88	25	24	24⅛+	⅛
33⅛	29½	NYSEG 2.16	9	35	29⅛	29½	29⅛	
114	109⅛	NYSE pf8.80		z200	111½	110⅛	110⅛+	⅛
52⅛	50⅛	NYSE pf3.75		z50	51	51	51 —	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	NiaMP 1.14	8	348	16	15⅛	16 +	⅛
104	100	NiaM pf7.72		z10	101½	101½	101½—	⅛
71	68	NiaM pf 5.25		z30	69	69	69 +	⅛
67	63	NiaM pf 4.85		z110	63	63	63	
49⅛	47	NiaM pf 3.60		z180	47½	47½	47½	+⅛
47	45	NiaM pf 3.40		z30	45	45	45 —	1⅛
23⅛	16	NiagS 1.24e		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18	13⅛	NL Ind 1	9	186	15	14⅛	15 +	⅛
59⅛	51⅛	NLT Cp .60	13	16	54	53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
72⅛	65⅛	NorfkWn 5	8	27	67⅛	66⅛	66⅛+	⅛
22⅛	17	NorlinCp .80	5	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
50	30⅛	Norris 1.08	9	5	35½	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
28½	21⅛	NoACosl .40	15	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
35	27⅛	NoAMI 2.50e	12	24	29½	28⅛	29⅛+	⅛
34⅛	27⅛	NoAmPhil 1	9	18	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	NcestUt 1.02	9	162	15	14⅛	14⅛	
11⅛	5½	NorCent Ry		260	10⅛	10	10	
29⅛	25	NolGas 1.92	8	28	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
31⅛	27⅛	NlGs pf1.90		13	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	NIndPS 1.56	10	51	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
44	37⅛	NNGas 2.60	18	122	38⅛	37⅛	38 —	⅛
31⅛	27⅛	NoStPw 1.84	10	16	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
57⅛	49½	NSPw pf3.60		z100	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Northgate	11	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅛	18⅛	Northrop 1	7	110	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
28	22⅛	Nrthp pf1.45		1	24	24	24 +	⅛
36⅛	23⅛	NwstAirl .45	33	92	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
64⅛	52⅛	NwtBnc 1.50	15	32	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛—	⅛
31⅛	23⅛	Nwst Ind .65	5	24	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Nwstlnd wt.		6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
98	78	Nwlnd pfA5		6	78	77	78	6
98	77	Nwlnd pfC5		2	79½	79	79½+	⅛
75½	68	Nwlin pf4.20		7	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛—	⅛
27⅛	22⅛	NwMu 1.82e	13	57	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛+	⅛
34⅛	26	NwtStW .76	9	x8	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
3	2½	Norton 1.50	10	148	28	27½	28	
42	32⅛	NorSm .25b	18	340	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
86⅛	69	Nrt S pf1.60		6	70	69⅛	69⅛—	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	Nocpr Corp	7	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	NVFCo 4.24f	3	4	16½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛

O

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20⅛	14⅛	Oak Ind .32	9	19	15	14½	14½—	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	Oakite P .84	13	47	16	16	16	
13⅛	10⅛	Occid Pet		255	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
51⅛	48⅛	OccidPt pf 4		2	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
48	43⅛	OccIP pf3.60		16	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
29⅛	26⅛	OccIP pf2.16		16	26½	26	26 —	⅛
15	12½	OgdenCp .60	8	126	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
30½	28	Ogdn pf1.87		2	29½	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
23⅛	20⅛	OhioEd 1.54	10	107	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
55½	53	Oh E pf 3.90		z50	53	53	53	
28⅛	25⅛	OklaGE 1.32	13	23	26⅛	26	26 —	⅛
12½	11⅛	OkIGE pf.80		z160	11⅛	11½	11½—	⅛
23⅛	21⅛	OklaNG 1.24	10	16	21⅛	21½	21⅛	
19⅛	16⅛	OlinCorp .88	13	63	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Omarkl .10r	7	37	9⅛	9	9	
19⅛	14⅛	OneidaL .70	7	73	14⅛	14½	14½—	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Opelika 1	11	4	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
17⅛	16½	OrangR 1.20	12	24	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
42⅛	37⅛	OtisElev 2	10	33	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
45⅛	32⅛	OutMar 1.08	9	78	34⅛	34½	34⅛+	⅛
17⅛	13	OutletCo .45	8	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
39⅛	32⅛	OvernIT .64	11	158	32⅛	32½	32½	
64⅛	40⅛	OwenCo .81	18	113	45⅛	45⅛	45½+	⅛
43⅛	33⅛	OwenIll 1.40	9	28	36½	35⅛	36½+	⅛
83⅛	72½	OwnIl pf4.75		2	73⅛	72⅛	3½+	⅛
23⅛	19	OxfrdInd .40	7	9	20	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛

P - Q

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
32⅛	26⅛	PacGsE 1.78	9	549	27⅛	27½	27⅛	
26½	23	PacLtg 1.68	10	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
46½	31⅛	PacPetrl .50	24	105	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
26⅛	22⅛	PacPL 1.50	11	36	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
18⅛	17	PacTT 1.20	11	35	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	Pac Tin .60a	7	3	10	10	10 —	⅛
9½	6⅛	PaineWb .30	6	13	6½	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PalW pf1.30		38	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	PalmBc .25	11	23	7	6⅛	7	
24⅛	5⅛	Pamida Inc	11	300	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
10⅛	9⅛	PanAm Air		640	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
45⅛	33⅛	PanEP 1.90	9	31	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛+	⅛
33⅛	14½	Paprcft .60b	7	37	17⅛	17	17	
19	14⅛	Pargas .90	10	20	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
35⅛	28	ParHan 1.04	13	17	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
17⅛	11	Pasco Inc	70	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
18⅛	13	Payl nw .27	12	2	16	16	16 —	⅛
45⅛	25	Peabdy Gal	30	142	34	32½	32⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Penn Cent		128	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	PenDix .20b	8	37	7⅛	7½	7⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Penn Fruit		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
101	85⅛	Penney 1.08	31	204	91½	89⅛	89⅛—	2⅛
26	23⅛	PaPwLt 1.68	9	34	24	23⅛	23⅛	
113	109	PaPL pf8.70		z10	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛+	1⅛
65	60½	PaPL pf4.50		z500	61	60½	61 +	⅛
63⅛	59½	PaPL pf4.40		z10	60	60	60 —	⅛
27	23⅛	Pennwlt 1.20	14	35	23⅛	22⅛	22½—	1⅛
29	24⅛	Penwl pf1.60		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
32	22⅛	Pennzoll .80	13	140	24⅛	23⅛	24 —	⅛
45⅛	32⅛	Pennz pf1.33		7	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	1⅛
10⅛	7⅛	PeopDrg .20	14	15	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
39⅛	34⅛	PeopGs 2.24	7	40	34½	34⅛	34⅛	
89⅛	81⅛	PepsiCo 1.08	27	143	83⅛	82⅛	83⅛—	⅛
43⅛	24⅛	PerkElm .22	40	260	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
38⅛	28½	Pet Inc 1.35	10	14	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+	⅛
21½	16⅛	Petinc pf 1		2	17	17	17 +	⅛
21	16	Petinc pf.80		2	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
31	23½	PetePal 1.20	16	40	26½	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
33	19½	Petrolan .36	15	25	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
25⅛	20⅛	Petrim 2.10e		2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
46⅛	33½	Pfizer .64a	26	117	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
47	38⅛	Phelp D 2.10	11	57	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
22⅛	21½	PhilaEl 1.64	10	324	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
114	111	PhilE pf8.75		y20	112½	112½	112½	
105⅛	101½	PhilE pf7.75		y70	102½	102½	102½+	⅛
98½	93	PhilaEl pf 7		y100	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
63½	59	PhilE pf4.40		y150	59	59⅛	59⅛—	⅛
60⅛	57½	PhilE pf4.30		y20	57	57	57 +	⅛
53⅛	51	PhilE pf3.80		y110	52½	51½	51½+	1⅛
22⅛	17⅛	PhilSub 1.20	8	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
134⅛	118	PhilMor 1.30	27	151	132⅛	130	130⅛—	2⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Philip In .50	7	118	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
47⅛	40½	PhilPet 1.30	23	325	45⅛	45	45⅛+	⅛
21⅛	14	PhilVH .40a	7	27	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
51⅛	38	Pickwlk Int	22	14	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
19⅛	17	PiedNG 1.24	8	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
24	9⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	14	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
55	45⅛	Pillsbry 1.52	12	5	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛+	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	PionNGs .84	14	20	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
21⅛	15⅛	PitneyB .48	15	123	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PittFrg .80b	10	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
34⅛	24⅛	Pittston .60b	20	205	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
36	16½	Pizza Hut	17	29	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Plan Resrch	11	54	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Playboy .12	11	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
2⅛	2⅛	Plessey .10e	13	316	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
		Pless fn.10e		1	2½	2½	2½	
140⅛	103⅛	Polaroid .32	95	521	126⅛	123	123⅛—	⅛
86⅛	53⅛	Ponderosa S	43	155	61½	59⅛	61 —	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	PopeTa .40b	8	20	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	Portecin .80	7	20	15⅛	15½	15½—	⅛
22½	20⅛	PortGE 1.48	9	18	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
24	19½	PotlatchF 1	10	10	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	PotmEl 1.08	9	56	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
60	57½	PotEl pf .50		z20	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛—	⅛
54⅛	51	PotEl pf4.04		z720	51½	51½	51½	⅛
41	36⅛	PotEl pf2.44		1	37½	37½	37½+	⅛
42	35	PPGInd 1.50	8	140	35⅛	34⅛	35 —	⅛
14⅛	9	Premier .30	10	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	⅛
18⅛	14½	Premr pf.90		3	14⅛	14½	14½—	⅛
120	101	ProctG 1.56	26	542	100	94	94½—	6⅛
9½	8⅛	ProdRsh .10	26	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21⅛	15⅛	PSA Inc	9	29	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
24⅛	17½	PSvCol 1.16	9	x29	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
25⅛	23	PSvEG 1.72	9	166	23⅛	23⅛	23½	
122½	116	PSEG pf9.62		z270	119	119	119 +	⅛
103⅛	95½	PSEG pf7.52		2	99	98½	98½+	⅛
73½	68	PSEG pf5.28		z100	68⅛	68	68	
70⅛	64½	PSEG pf5.05		z50	65⅛	65⅛	65½	
20⅛	18⅛	PSEG pf1.40		3	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
45	37⅛	PSvInd 2.24	11	22	39⅛	39	39⅛—	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	PSvNH 1.64	10	10	23	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
25⅛	21⅛	PSvNM 1.08	8	25	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Publckr .24f		24	4	3⅛	4	
6⅛	4⅛	Pueblol .28a		26	5	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	PR Cemt .40	14	11	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
34⅛	30⅛	PugSPL 1.98	9	14	31½	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
54⅛	46⅛	Pullman 2	13	51	51⅛	51½	51⅛+	⅛
19⅛	14½	PurexCp .84	10	67	15⅛	14½	14½—	1
60⅛	54	Purolatr .84	23	8	58⅛	58	58	
47½	35⅛	QuakOat .72	18	24	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛—	⅛
44	28⅛	QuakStO .43	27	300	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+	⅛
24	16½	Questor .50	12	30	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛

R

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	37½	RalstonP .75	20	86	39⅛	39	39 —	⅛
22	14	Ramada .12	25	254	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
24	15⅛	Ranco In .92	8	18	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
21	15⅛	RapdAm .50	4	74	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
62½	47½	Rap Irpf2.25		2	43½	48	48 —	⅛
32⅛	23	RaybstsM 1	7	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Raymd .10e	12	20	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
34⅛	26⅛	Raythen .40	11	51	29½	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
39⅛	26⅛	RCA 1	12	848	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
91	71	RCA cv pf 4		2	71½	71⅛	71⅛—	⅛
28⅛	20⅛	RdgBate .25	21	58	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
23⅛	11	Redman .12	8	85	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
19½	10½	Reed Tool	21	20	12½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
30⅛	26⅛	ReevBr. 1.60	7	11	28	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	ReichCh .40	8	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
10⅛	9	Reliab St .60	7	6	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
27½	18	RellanEl .70	12	46	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
76⅛	56	Rellan pf 3		2	61	60	61 +	2
48⅛	37	Rella pf1.60		9	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	3⅛
4⅛	2½	Republic Cp	16	91	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28	21⅛	RepFinS .30	7	9	24⅛	24½	24½+	⅛
17⅛	17	RepMtg 1.80	9	34	17⅛	17½	17⅛+	⅛
29⅛	24⅛	RepubStl 1a	10	76	28⅛	28	28½—	⅛
33⅛	29⅛	RetailCred 2	16	7	31⅛	31	31	
54⅛	37⅛	RevcoDS .28	25	13	41	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
9⅛	8½	Revere Cop		59	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
74	66	Revlon 1	23	42	68	67⅛	67⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Rexham Cp	11	86	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
29⅛	23	Rexnrd 1.04	10	8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
56⅛	44⅛	Reylnd 2.59	8	139	47	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
61	48⅛	Reyl pf 2.25		27	49⅛	48⅛	48½—	⅛
17⅛	12	ReynMet .40		314	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
60⅛	56⅛	JoyM pf4.50		2	58	58	58 +	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	ReynSec .50	5	23	13⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
19	14⅛	Rheingo'd	23	2	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	Richrdsn .80	7	4	14⅛	14	14⅛	
84⅛	73⅛	RichMr 1.04	22	5	75½	74⅛	74⅛—	⅛
59	42⅛	Richmd 1.04	10	39	42⅛	42½	42⅛	
20⅛	16	RiegelTx .90	8	5	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
17⅛	12	RioGran .60	5	84	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
12	10	RioGr pf.80		35	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
55⅛	40⅛	RiteAid .10	30	63	42⅛	41⅛	41½—	1⅛
40	30⅛	RivianF .85	20	28	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	RoanST .76e		59	6⅛	6	6	
37⅛	26	RobshCf .76	10	12	26½	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
23	18½	Robrtsn 1.10	8	3	19⅛	19½	19⅛+	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 2, 1973

…net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. …International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. …wing marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the (d) daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (i)—irregularly.

…lexander Fund	$9.22
…m Express Int'l Fd.	$9.37
…mitalia Fund	$9.02
…ndrese Equity	Can.$5.43
…pol'o(Tempos) iss.pr.	SF108.58
…pollo Fund S.A.	$107.59
…ries Fund N.V.	$87.14
…sea Corporation	DM13.72
…tlantic Invest.	$42.12
…ustral Trust S.A.	$11.48
…ustral's Selection Fd.	$7.40
…. Julius & Co.:	
…) Baerbond	SFP78.15
…) Conbar	SF894.00
…) Grobar	SF706.00
…) Stockbar	SF1,537.00
…LAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
…) BtF Growth Fund	$6.77
…) BtF Japan Fund	$12.09
…) BtF Trust S.A.	$11.58
…) BtF Income Fund	$10.20
…road & Wall Fd Int'l	$57.10
…rownInvest	$20.16
…al. Land & Constr.	$18.88
…an. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.48
…an.Sreur Growth Fd.	Can.$8.80
…TAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
…) Capital Int'l	$13.80
…) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.83
…Capital Rentinvest	LF987
…aribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$142.15
…leveland Offshore Fed	$982.51
…onvert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$9.88
…onvert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$12.00
…onvert. Bond Fd.N.V.	$9.08
…onvert. Ser. N.V.	$792.16
…rvus Invert. Units	$3.64
…IT SUISSE:	
…) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF96.50
…) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF102.25
…IT SUISSE:	
…S BANK CORP.:	
…) Europa-Valor	SF174.00
…) Intervalor	SF104.50
…) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF262.75
…roby Fund S.A.	$6.94
….G.C.	$60.90*
…elta Invest Fund	$10.46
…elta Multifund	$10.48
…aiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,238
…FUS GROUP:	
…Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.09
…) Dr.Interet.Inv.Fd.	$11.80
…) Dr. Offsh. Com Sh.	$9.50
…) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
…urunion	$50.71
…xecutive Fd of Canada	$6.50
…LITY:	
…) Fidelity Equitalia	$11.44
…) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$21.65
…) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$24.31
…iducem	BF1,209
…inance Union	$10.84
…irst Fund	$12.62
…T INVESTORS:	
…) American Trust	$5.14
…) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$9.97
…Austl Ld.& Prop.Fd.	Bab.$14.22
…irst Nt'l City Fund	$34.29
…irst Security Cap Fd.	$108.43
…leming Fund S.A.	$63.21
…leming Japan Fund	$25.26
…onseler Issue Pr.	SF2,795.00
…ormula Selection Fd.	SF113.02
…onditalia	$12.70
…) OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
…) Fd of Austral.(US$)	$4.71
…) Fd. Austral.Sterlig.	Aus.$4.30
…) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.16
…) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.12
…und of Nations	$9.46
…uture Australia Fd.	Aus.$0.91
…(BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
…) Berry Pac. Fg. Ltd.	$24.15
…) G.T. Dollar Fund	$7.80
…rowth International	$9.70
…uardianGrwthFdInt'L	$8.93
…ambro Overseas Fd.	$6.33
…aussmann Holdgs.NV.	$4,981.00
…edged Investors	$11,258
…[.O.I.T Hobet]	$31.79
…COFUND	$12.54
…NGROW	$23.26
…nterfix	SF391.65*
…nterfund S.A.	$12.65
…nteritalia	Lire 9,065
(w) Intermarket Fund	$123.35
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$23.07
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$5.79
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$43.81
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.55
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.62
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$16.37
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$12.05
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$55.83
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	$50.77
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,605
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	—
(w) Keyfund	$6.70
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.	$11.77
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$21.01
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$31.36
(w) Luxfund	$34.30
(r) Martin Fund	$11.45
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.01
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.93
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$6.12
(w) N.A.M.F.	$101.77
(w) Nippon Fund	$37.49
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund	$7.38
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd.	$13.93
(r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Inc.	$3.55
(i) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$9.32
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$21.85
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$9.47
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,155
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF2,613
(d) Rentinvest	LF852
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$9.69
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.58
— (d) Global Fund	$7.51
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF78.45
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$8.46
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.82
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$7.15
— (d) Share Realty	$13.50
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$7.09
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.08
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.90
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.62
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.45
— (d) I.T.F.	$10.55
(w) SMB 1	DM103.50
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,433.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,208
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$13.09
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$210.04
(w) Star Fund	$8.44
(r) Sues Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.82
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF518.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.	SF101.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF120.35
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.49
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV.	$42.06
(w) Tokyo Valor	$16.69*
(w) Transpacific Fund	$19.48
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.84
(r) Tyndall Overseas (Stg.)	£13.70
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF67.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF92.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	—
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF171.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF123.59
— (d) Globinvest	SF86.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF117.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF463.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF371.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF169.00
UNION-INVESTMENT Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM20.55
— (d) Europafonds	DM43.07
— (d) Unifonds	DM29.20
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.95
— (d) Unispecial 1	DM72.69
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.70
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$10.83
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$8.37
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,640.14
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,833.67
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$545.71
(w) Worldwide Securities	$42.02
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,739.50
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund	$5.71
(w) Zodiac Fund	$5.85

DM — Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
81½	65¼	RobinsA .42	40	86	73	72¼	72¼	
24⅝	20¾	RochG 1.20b	9	x20	20⅞	20½	20⅝+	⅜
60¼	52	Roch11 1.40	16	36	53	52½	52½—	¼
17⅞	10½	Rockwer .28	7	14	14	13¾	13¾—	¼
32⅞	25¾	Rockwll 1.60	9	42	28¼	27¾	27⅞—	1¼
82¾	68⅞	Rklnt pf4.75		4	72	71	72 —	½
29¼	23½	Rklnt pf1.35		1	25¼	25¼	25¼+	⅝
116	88	RohmHa .88	27	10	103¾	103½	102¾—	1⅜
23½	16¾	Rohr Ind .80	11	25	17⅞	17½	17½—	⅛
35½	19¼	Rollinsln .15	22	119	24¾	22	24¼+	1⅝
7⅝	5	Ronson .20b	15	25	6¾	6½	6⅝	
32¼	23	Roper Cp 1	8	x6	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
24⅝	20⅝	RorerA .76	21	60	32½	32¼	32¼	
45¼	30¾	RoyCCla .58	23	48	35	34¼	34¼—	⅞
44	38⅞	RoylD 2.25e	13	47	42⅞	42¾	42¾ —	½
		RyD fn2.25e		2	43	43	43	
12⅛	7⅝	Royal Ind	7	12	8⅛	8¼	8¼—	⅜
13½	10¼	RTE Corp	61	1	10⅝	10½	10⅛—	⅛
92	83⅝	Rubbrm .60	37	5	86½	86	86½+	1½
6⅜	4⅛	Rucker Co		14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
18⅝	15	RussTog .70	8	7	15⅝	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
44¼	36⅜	RydrSys .30	28	7	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞+	¼
		S						
7	4½	Safegrd Ind	9	18	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
43½	36½	Safewy 1.40	10	78	37⅛	36¼	36⅝—	⅜
30⅝	26	StJoeM 1.50	9	25	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝—	⅜
17	15½	StJo LP 1.1	9	2	16	15⅞	16	
46¼	38½	StLSaF 2.50	6	16	39⅝	38¼	38¼—	1½
15⅛	14	StPau!S .56e		48	14⅝	14⅛	14¼—	⅜
46½	37⅜	StRgisP 1.60	13	30	40	39½	39½—	¼
10⅛	9⅝	SalantCp .24	6	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
20⅝	16⅞	SanDGs 1.20	9	61	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
18⅛	9⅝	Sandrs Asso	16	60	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
17⅛	13	Sangamo .43	9	11	14	13⅝	13¾—	¼
13⅝	16¼	SJuan 2.19t	11	4	16	16	16 —	¼
34⅞	25⅝	SFe In 1.60g	8	1013	27	26	26¼—	⅜
9⅞	8	SFeInd pf.50		20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
58⅝	43½	SanFeInt .30	22	59	47¾	47¼	47¼—	⅜
8	6¼	SarWeSc .30	13	13	6⅝	6½	6½	
16	15½	SavanE 1.12	10	8	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅛
18½	17¼	SavnEA .35e		1	17¼	17¼	17¼—	¼
10⅝	7⅝	SavA Stp .24	9	28	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
13⅛	7	SavODr .12h	14	80	8	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
17⅞	11	SavinB Mch	21	35	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
14⅛	8⅝	Saxon Ind	8	63	10	9⅞	9⅞	
27½	15¼	SCA Svc	20	10	17¾	17½	17½—	¼
9⅞	7	Schaefer Cp		24	7⅜	7½	7½	
151⅛	130	ScherPlg .96	49	68	148½	144	14 —	5
65	53	SchlitzBr .56	29	7	63½	63	63⅛+	⅝
104¼	89¼	Schlmbg .50	50	110	100¼	97½	97½—	2
18⅞	13⅝	SCM Corp	9	46	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	
9¾	5½	SCOAInd .60	18	45	6⅝	6	6 —	¼
21⅞	14½	ScotLFd .58	6	3	15¼	15¼	15¼+	⅛
44⅝	36	ScotFetz .88	15	38	39	38½	38⅝—	⅜
13⅞	9⅛	ScottFor .60	8	24	10⅛	10	10⅛	
16⅝	12⅞	ScottPap .50	11	115	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	¼
28¼	20⅝	ScovilMf .75	10	17	22⅛	21⅝	22 +	¼
67	50¼	Scovil pf2.50		3	53¼	53	53¼+	1¼
9⅛	7¼	ScudDuoVt		15	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅞	8¼	Scudd pf.15k		20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
52¼	39⅛	SeaCstL 2.20	6	32	40	39⅝	39⅝—	⅜
12	7⅝	SbdWA .55t	7	75	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
15⅝	11	Seagrve .17r	6	10	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
29½	17⅜	SealdPw .72	9	2	21⅛	21½	21½	
122	103½	SearleG 1.30	38	102	116⅝	115½	115⅝—	1⅛
123⅛	99	SearR 1.40a	25	248	101⅞	100⅛	100⅛—	1
9⅛	4	Seatrain Lin		196	4⅛	3½	3⅞—	⅜
64⅛	35⅜	Sedcolnc .08	25	98	41½	40¼	41¼+	1⅛
26⅞	16¼	Servmt .52b	8	22	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
12⅜	9⅝	Shakcpre .28	10	x7	10¼	10	10⅛+	⅛
27	14¼	Shaqell .10	8	5	15¼	15⅜	15⅜—	¼
59⅞	45⅝	ShellOil 2.40	12	215	47¼	47¼	47¼—	½
23⅛	12⅝	ShellrGl .56	7	23	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜—	¼
24⅛	19½	ShllGl pf1.40		9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
34⅛	22¼	ShllGl pf1.35		3	24½	24⅛	24½+	⅛
51⅝	41	Sherw Wm 2	11	28	42⅛	41¼	41¾—	⅛
10	7¼	SiegelH .20e	8	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
15⅛	13	SierraPc .86	10	16	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
22⅝	17½	Signal .60b	10	143	19⅜	19¼	19⅜—	⅜
42½	39⅝	Signal pf2.20		3	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞—	⅜
20⅝	16⅝	Signal pf 1		2	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
5⅛	3⅝	Simm Prec	11	25	4	3⅞	4	
28	19⅝	Simmons .88	10	69	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
66⅛	52	SimpPat .30	50	25	55½	54⅝	55½+	⅜
73½	52⅝	Singer 2.40	11	67	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛—	⅛
96	70	Singr pf3.50		1	74¼	74¼	74¼—	⅜
24⅛	18⅝	SkaggCo .40	24	16	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅝
69⅛	60	Skelly Oil 1	20	23	66	66	66 —	⅛
44	31	SkilCp .90a	13	1	31	31	31 —	⅛
30⅛	16⅝	Skyline .24	10	75	19	18	18⅛—	⅛
22½	15⅝	SmithAO .74	8	4	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
55	40	SmithInt .40	23	5	41¾	41¼	41¾+	½
59⅞	46⅝	Smith KF 2	15	23	50	49½	49½—	⅛
20⅛	13⅛	SmithTr .40	9	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
25⅝	22⅝	Smucker .70	13	9	22⅞	22½	22⅞+	⅛
21⅛	12⅞	Sola Bas .50	8	37	12⅞	12⅝	12¾—	⅛
6⅝	4½	Sonesta		47	5	4⅞	4⅞	
57¼	41⅛	Sony Corp	47	166	47½	46⅝	47 —	¼
		SonyCp fn		5	46	46	46	
31⅝	25½	SooLin 1.62h	6	16	28⅛	27½	27⅛—	1
10	8⅞	SOS Con .27	7	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
25	21⅝	SCarEG 1.43	10	24	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
24	21⅛	SoJerIn 1.52	9	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
20	13⅝	Southdwn In	5	17	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
35¼	27¼	Sodw pf1.80		3	29⅞	29½	29½—	⅛
39⅝	33⅛	SoeastBk .76	19	4	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	⅜
17⅝	16	SonstPS 1.28	11	7	16⅝	16	16 —	⅛
28⅛	24	SoCalE 1.56	9	68	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
20⅝	18⅛	SouthCo 1.34	9	580	19	18½	18¾—	⅛
40⅛	34½	SoulGE 1.96	8	6	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
66⅝	56⅛	SouNGs 1.50	12	16	59	56⅞	58⅝—	⅝
45	39⅛	ScNET 2.72	10	25	40½	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
53½	51¼	SNET pf3.52		1	51	51	51 —	¼
44⅝	33	SouPac 2.16	9	401	37⅜	35¼	36⅛—	¼
53¼	37⅛	SouRy 1.72	9	18	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛—	⅜
7	6⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
32⅝	25⅛	SouUGs 1.30	10	2	27	27	27	
32½	23¼	Southld .24b	18	76	25¼	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
14	7	SwAlrm .317	7	227	7⅝	7	7⅛—	⅛
11⅞	9⅛	SwstFor Ind	5	43	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
14⅛	11½	SwstPSv .78	12	25	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Sparton .20	5	1	6	6	6 —	⅛
30½	23¼	SperryHut 1	6	21	23¾	23⅜	23⅜—	⅛
51⅝	45	Sprry H pf 3		7	45¼	45¼	45¼+	1
50⅛	4⅞	SperryR .60	18	181	43½	42⅞	42⅞—	1
17⅞	7⅛	Sprague El	54	149	13⅛	11⅞	12 —	1
15⅛	12¼	SpringM .40	8	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
38	30⅛	SquareD 1a	20	27	32¼	31⅜	31⅝+	⅛
114⅛	100⅛	Squibb 1.56	31	89	101⅜	99	100 —	2
27⅛	24⅛	StaleyM 1.40	19	8	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
55½	49⅛	StBrand 1.73	15	70	50	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
55	51⅛	StdBr pf3.50		z50	52¼	52	53⅛+	2
56⅛	39½	StBPalnt .22	42	59	45¼	44⅛	45⅛—	1⅛
93	73⅛	StdOilCal 3	12	195	84	82⅛	83⅛—	1⅛
96⅛	67⅛	StOHInd 2.49	16	179	87⅜	85⅛	85⅛—	1
105	84⅛	StOhOh 2.70	21	547	102⅝	94	95⅛—	8
66⅛	62	S OOh pf3.75		293	64	62⅛	62⅛—	⅝
9⅛	7	StPress .10e	12	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅞	10⅝	StPrudnf .66	12	23	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
44⅛	32⅛	StanWk .8⅛b	12	56	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11	Stanray .49	8	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
20	16⅛	Starrett .63a	8	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
25	24⅛	StalMI 2.32e	10	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
45⅛	40⅛	StaufCh 1.90	12	72	44	43⅛	43¼—	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	SterchBr .48	7	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
37⅛	32⅛	StefDrug .58	29	112	35⅛	34⅛	35	
25⅛	29	Stevens 1.50	13	x70	30⅛	29⅛	29¼—	1⅛
35⅛	29⅛	StewWa 1.85	10	14	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
27⅛	16⅛	StokeVanC 1	8	20	17⅞	17¾	17¾+	⅛
14½	13⅛	StokVC pf 1		z160	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅝
44	28⅛	StoneWrb 2	9	13	37	38⅝	39 +	¼
13⅝	10¾	StoneCon .50	10	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛
44	22	StorerBg 1b	11	161	25¼	24⅞	24⅞—	⅝
15⅝	9⅞	StridRite .65	7	42	11	10½	11 +	¼
55	42	StuWor 1.52	6	9	44½	44½	44½	
88	81½	StuW'r pfB5		4	82	81	82 +	½
47¾	31½	StW pfA1.40		2	33¼	33¼	33¼—	½
17⅝	9½	SuavSh .10e	9	67	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅜
33	25¼	Sub Prp .78	13	40	27⅛	26⅝	25⅞—	1
10½	7¼	SuCrest	37	2	8¼	8¼	8¼+	¼
25½	21	Sun Chm .40	11	14	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
52½	42¼	SunOil 1b	14	34	49⅞	49	49 —	¼
43⅞	41½	Sun O pf2.25		54	45⅛	44	44 —	⅞
34⅝	26⅛	Sunbeam .24	15	18	26¾	26⅝	26⅝—	⅜
33⅞	15⅜	Sundstrd .80	18	37	20⅛	20	20½+	⅛
14¾	10⅛	Sunshne Mn		39	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛+	¼
24⅞	18⅝	SupValu .76	8	21	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	½
353	289	Supr Oil 1.40	142	34	293½	287	293½—	4
14¼	8¼	SupmkG .20	16	22	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
24⅝	19⅝	Survy 2.75h		5	20¼	20¼	20¼+	½
19	16½	Sutro 1.30e	9	35	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
12½	9½	Swenk .68a	10	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
37⅞	26½	SwiftCo .75	8	95	26⅞	25⅞	26 —	⅞
37⅝	28	Sybron .64	16	53	29	27½	27½—	½
62	50	Sybrn pf7.40		8	53½	52½	53 —	¼
15⅝	10⅝	Systron Don	11	15	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
		T						
58⅝	38½	Taft Brd .60	16	a	41¼	40¾	40¾—	½
23	10⅞	Talcott .27p		247	15⅞	15	15⅞+	⅝
11⅝	7⅝	Talley I .30r	6	20	8½	8⅛	8½	
15⅞	12	Talley pfB 1		13	12½	12¼	12¼—	¼
22¾	12⅝	TampaE .84	11	20	19	19	19 —	⅛
46⅞	30	Tandy Corp	18	27	31⅛	30¾	30⅞—	¼
23	15¼	Tappan .40	7	17	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	¼
20¼	13½	Technicon	26	4	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
53⅞	35⅝	Tektrnx .10e	21	110	39½	38	38 —	1¾
19⅝	6¼	Telecor .24h	7	11	8⅛	8	8 —	⅜
20½	15⅛	Teledyn .59t	9	64	16⅝	15⅞	16 —	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Telex Cp	32	47	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
24⅝	17¾	Templel .32	11	11	19⅛	18½	18½—	½
30⅝	25⅝	Tennco 1.36	10	137	25⅞	25¼	25¼—	½
8⅞	5⅝	Tennco wt A		65	6	5¾	5¾—	⅛
112¾	95½	Tenhc pf5.50		57	95¼	94	94 —	2
43⅝	33⅛	Tesoro Pet	13	34	37⅛	35⅝	35⅝—	⅜
43½	35⅝	Texaco 1.72	11	550	39⅛	38⅛	38¼—	⅝
61¼	52	TexETr 1.58	16	58	54	53⅝	53⅞—	¼
40	32	TexGsT 1.58	10	113	32½	32¼	32½—	⅛
39⅝	31½	TxGs pf1.50		1	32½	32½	32½	
25¼	17⅛	TexGlfIn .60	22	127	23⅛	22¾	22¾—	¼
27½	21	Texasind 1b	10	14	22¾	22½	22½—	⅛
189⅝	165¾	TexInst 1.12	36	174	162½	156½	156½—	6
39	24⅛	TexOilG .01	37	87	28⅝	28¼	28¼+	¼
23¼	16⅞	TexPLd .54e	5	4	19½	19½	19½+	¼
34½	23¾	TexUt 1.04	15	420	27⅞	27¾	27¾—	⅛
31⅛	26½	Textl Ind	13	19	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
34⅝	21⅝	Textron .96	10	51	24⅛	23¾	24⅛+	¼
44½	34	Textr pf2.08		5	34⅝	34½	34½—	⅝
22	13¾	Thiokol .43a	9	42	15½	15¼	15¼+	⅛
101¼	86¼	ThmBet 1.12	31	2	87¼	87¼	87¼+	⅜
21⅞	12	Thomln .40b	11	27	15½	14⅝	14¾—	½
24⅝	15⅝	ThompJW 1	7	77	16	15⅞	15⅞—	¼
12	8⅝	ThriftyD .37	9	65	8⅝	8½	8½	
28¼	22⅝	TI Corp 1.32	7	115	23⅛	21¼	21½—	1⅞
39½	28⅛	TidwatM .50	16	11	30¼	30½	30⅝+	⅛
63¼	37⅝	Time In 1.90	11	8	40⅞	40½	40½—	¼
25⅞	18⅝	TimeMir .30	16	49	21⅛	20¾	20¾—	¼
42⅝	29½	Timkn 1.53a	9	22	29	28⅛	28½—	⅞
25	17⅝	TishRlt .435	20	57	18½	18	18 —	¼
9⅝	8¼	Tobin Pkg		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24⅝	18½	Tod Ship .80		4	17¼	19¼	19¼	
31⅞	28¼	ToledE 1.92	10	10	29½	27¼	27½+	⅛
45	20	Too'Rh 1.14t	12	213	22	21	21⅛+	¼
17½	12⅞	ToolRol .40b	10	7	13½	12¾	12¾—	⅜
67½	49⅝	TraneCo .96	17	15	53¾	52⅞	53¾+	1¼
43	33¼	TranUn 1.33	13	8	35	35½	35¼—	¼
42⅞	31¼	Trans W Air	12	192	37	37¼	37⅛—	1⅜
29¼	25¾	TrWAir pf 2		12	27¼	27	27 —	¼
15⅝	9¼	TranWd Fin	6	16	10⅛	10	10¼	
17⅝	13⅞	Transm .55b	10	343	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
75	72½	Transcn .43	13	72	73½	73¼	73⅝—	⅛
40¼	31⅛	Travelrs .84	9	401	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝—	½
53¼	42	Travelr pf 2		3	42½	42¼	42½+	⅛
14⅝	10	TrvLdg .25e	14	7	10⅜	10¼	10¼—	¼
34¼	27	TriCon 2.27e		93	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
35⅝	34½	TriCn pf2.50		3	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	⅜
37	29⅛	TrSoM 2.57e	11	12	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	¼
16⅛	12¼	Triangln .80	10	6	14	14	14	
21	15⅝	TrianP .15e	6	5	15⅝	16	16 —	⅛
22⅞	17	Trinityln .56	12	19	19¼	17¼	17½—	⅜
57⅞	33⅛	Tropicana	43	109	43⅝	43	43⅛—	⅝
31⅝	24	TRW In 1.04	11	26	25⅞	24¾	25⅝+	1
82½	69	TRW pf4.50		3	67½	67	67 —	1
89⅞	69	TRW pf4.40		19	67¼	63½	63½—	1
15¼	13	TucsonG .78	10	154	15	14½	14½+	⅜
13⅛	8¼	Twent Cent	10	194	5⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅜
23¼	17½	TylerCp .50	7	1	19¼	19¼	19¼—	¼
		U						
34½	18⅞	UAL Inc	29	155	23⅝	22⅝	23¼+	⅝
33½	19⅝	UAL pf.40		1	23	23	23 —	⅞
22¾	19½	UARCO 1.10	10	18	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
19⅝	17¼	UGI Cp 1.32	8	35	18⅝	17⅝	17⅛—	½
21⅛	14	UMC Ind .78	7	314	14⅝	14	14¼—	¼
11¼	9⅝	Unarco .40	8	2	10	9⅞	10	
55¾	45¾	UnNV 1.67e	10	3	53½	53¼	53½—	¼
40¾	40⅝	U Camp 1.08	16	7	542	41¼	41¾—	⅛
51¾	41½	UnCarbide 2	12	134	43⅝	42⅛	42½—	⅞
41⅞	30	UnCom 1.26	8	23	32¼	32	32¼+	¼
10⅝	6⅛	Union Corp	13	25	7	6⅞	7	
16⅝	16⅞	Un Elec 1.28	12	90	17⅛	16⅞	17 +	⅛
57½	52	Un El pf 4		z230	53	53	53 +	½
27⅝	11⅛	Un Fidelity	7	87	12	11½	11½—	¾
41¾	36	UnOCal 1.63	10	113	38	37½	37⅞—	¼
54⅛	46⅜	UOCa pf2.50		49	50	49¼	49⅝—	⅛
73½	55	UnPac Cp 2	13	137	63½	62⅞	60¼—	1⅞
40	31¾	Unionam .80	12	12	33⅝	32¾	32⅞—	¼
16	12½	Uniroyal .70	8	147	13⅛	12⅞	13 —	⅛
106½	103¼	Uniryal pf 8		z210	103¼	103⅛	103⅛—	⅛
7⅞	3½	Unishops		53	3⅞	3½	3⅝	
46¼	35¼	Unit Air 1.60	8	113	36½	35¾	35¼—	½
12⅞	7½	Unit Brands	10	61	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
15½	13⅞	UBrd pf1.20		3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
13	8¾	UnitCp .7ee		14	9	8¾	9 +	⅛
15	10⅞	UnitFin Cal	8	16	11⅝	11¼	11½	
31	24¼	UnitGas .84	12	34	25½	26⅞	25⅝+	⅛
34⅛	31	Ultium 2.34	8	5	31⅝	31½	31½+	⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Unit Ind .32	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	5⅛	Unitin pf.42		2	5¾	5¾	5¾—	¼
32⅞	22	Unitinn .10	24	16	25⅞	25½	25⅞+	⅛
28⅝	25⅝	UJerBk 1.04	11	x2	25¾	25½	25½	
23½	19¼	UnMM 1.30	7	7	19⅞	19½	19½—	¼
13⅝	8¼	Un Nuclr	30	8	9⅛	9	9⅛	
2⅛	1⅝	UnitPk Mln	35	13	1¾	1¾	1¾	
27⅝	13⅝	UnRefng .15	9	12	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
44⅝	38	USFidG 2.40	10	181	40¾	40½	40⅝	
39¼	28⅛	UFor 6.07o		9	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞+	⅜
24⅝	20	US Frgt 1.40	11	38	21¾	21¼	21¼—	⅛
27¾	22⅞	USGyps 1.60	8	183	23⅛	22⅞	23	
30¾	26⅞	UGy pf1.80		4	28¼	27½	27¼—	½
25¼	11½	USHome .12	7	21	13½	12¾	13 —	½
21⅞	13⅞	US Ind .65	5	127	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅛
25½	24¼	USLease .20	21	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	¼
23⅛	14½	U Shoe .95	8	22	16⅝	16½	16½+	¼
34	29	USSteel 1.60	11	155	33	32⅛	32½—	1
20	14½	UTobac .64	10	22	14¾	14⅝	14¼—	⅛
23⅝	18⅝	UniTel 1	12	122	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	UniTel wt		28	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
30	24½	UnTl 2pf1.50		4	25½	25¼	25½+	⅜
13⅝	8½	Unitrode Cp	11	66	8¾	8½	8¼—	¼
35	30¼	UnLeaf 1.64	7	3	30¾	30½	30½—	¼
25⅛	16½	Univ Oil Pd	13	170	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
11⅛	7	Univ Cmptg		47	10	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
135	117	Upjhn 1.60a	41	x70	135¾	132	132¾—	2⅛
15¼	11½	UricBldg .40		51	12½	12⅛	12⅝	
75¼	61	USLIFE .54	17	51	67¼	65⅞	65⅞—	1⅞
23¾	13	USM Slp .60	8	19	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞—	⅛
33¾	29	USMspf2.10		5	30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅜
91	79⅝	Utehint .84a	30	213	88¼	87¾	88 +	⅛
37⅞	34¼	UtahPw 2.08	9	15	35¼	35⅛	35½+	⅛
28½	23½	UV Ind 1a	7	22	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
71	68	UV In pf5.50		4	65	68	68	
24⅝	20¼	UV In pf1.26		4	22⅝	22½	22½—	½
		V						
19⅛	13⅝	Varian Assc	22	25	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
21⅛	12½	VCA Co .44	10	34	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
34⅝	27¼	Veeder 1.40	9	4	28½	28⅛	28½+	⅜
15	10½	VendoCo .40	13	11	11½	11	11 —	⅜
34⅛	26⅞	VF Corp .59	15	9	28⅝	28	28 —	⅛
20	12⅛	Viacom Int	27	247	15⅛	14¾	14⅞—	⅜
18¼	13	VictCmp .50	16	8	14¾	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
23⅝	18⅛	VaEPw 1.12	9	224	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
114½	110	VaEP pf8.84		z190	112	110½	112 +	1½
104⅛	99½	VE 72 pf7.72		z250	101½	101	101 —	½
102½	99	VaEP pf7.45		z190	99	98¼	98¼—	¾
19½	11⅝	Vbrnado .97t	6	9	12	11¾	11¾—	⅛
22½	17⅝	VSI Corp .48	9	8	18¼	17⅞	17⅞—	¼
20½	25½	VulMat 1.08	9	13	26⅛	25½	26½—	⅛
13¼	10¾	VWR Un .48	15	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
		W						
44⅝	38	Wachova .62	18	3	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
96¼	84½	Wach pf2.30		9	85	85	85 —	1
33⅝	24⅝	WchRl 2.55e	10	x23	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅞
22⅛	17⅝	Walgreen 1	9	7	18½	18¼	18¼—	⅛
54½	49⅛	WalkH 1.20a	14	7	50¼	50¼	50¼	
25⅛	22¼	WallBus .40	16	4	23	23	23 —	⅛
18⅛	13⅝	WallMur .60	5	23	13⅞	13¾	13¾—	⅛
32	25	WalM pf1.70		1	25¼	25¼	25¼+	⅛
34⅞	21½	WalMart Str	32	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
33½	17¾	Wang Labs	28	18	19¾	19½	19⅛—	⅝
12	8½	Ward Foods		37	8¾	8½	8⅝+	⅛
20⅝	15¼	Warnaco .85	7	24	15¾	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
15	11	WrnerCo .50	9	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
33⅛	24½	WrnCom .25	11	359	25	24	24¼—	¾
133⅝	92¾	WrnC pf4.25		1	91	91	91 —	1⅛
79	48½	WrnC pf1.25		1	49	49	49	
116	98	WarLb 1.33a	22	128	106	102⅝	102⅞—	3⅛
43¼	29	WarnSwa 1	18	53	28½	27⅛	27⅛—	1½
25	23½	WashGs 1.88	7	19	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
17⅝	16⅝	WashSll .92	7	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
22¼	20½	WasWP 1.44	10	32	20¾	20½	20¾	
41¾	25	Watkin Jhns	19	44	25⅝	25	25⅛	
11⅛	9	Way Gos .76	10	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
4⅞	3¾	Wean Unit		3	4	4	4	
9⅝	8	WeanUnit pf		1	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
11⅝	8⅛	Weathrd .40	6	13	9⅝	9⅛	9¼—	¼
8¼	5⅝	Webb Del E	8	32	6⅛	6	6	
17⅞	11¾	WellMcL .50	7	14	13¼	13	13	
29⅜	2	Welbilt Corp		21	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
29½	22⅛	WellsFar .85	10	27	23	22½	22¼	
25⅞	21⅞	WllFM 1.97e	11	18	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
21⅛	13⅛	WellsRG .60	7	6	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
18¼	14⅝	WescoF .03r	8	15	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
63⅛	59½	WlPP pf4.50		z130	61	60¼	61 +	¾
33⅞	22½	WPtPep 1.20	8	29	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
14⅛	9	WnAirL .10r	13	248	11	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛
37⅛	30⅞	WnBnc 1.40	10	2-3	32⅛	31⅛	32 —	⅛
14⅛	13½	Wn Pac Ind	13	54	13¼	10½	13½—	¼
45½	27⅝	WnUnln 1.40	11	55	29⅞	29¼	29½—	⅜
99	74	WnUn pf4.60		3	75½	75½	75½	
47⅝	35¼	WestgEl .97	16	315	33	37½	37½—	⅝
27¼	22	Wstvco 1.05	14	4	24⅞	24½	24⅞	
54¾	44¼	Weyerhs .66	22	187	53⅞	52¾	53⅞+	⅜
57¼	48⅝	Wyhr pf2.75		3	53¼	53¼	53¼+	¼
23¼	15½	WhelFry .40	16	48	17⅝	16½	16⅞—	⅞
21⅛	17¾	WheelPitt St	7	17	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
64⅛	59⅛	WhelPlt pf 6		z130	63⅛	62¼	63⅛	
53½	49½	WhelPlt pf 5		z250	52½	51½	52½+	1¼
37½	29½	Whirlpol .55	16	104	31	30⅞	30⅞—	⅜
21⅛	14⅛	WhitCon .50	7	54	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
41½	37¼	WhitC pfC 3		48	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
16	11⅛	White Motor	15	31	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	Whittaker	16	691	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
23⅝	18½	WickerCrp 1	9	58	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
8	6	Wiebldt .25b	11	22	6⅛	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
47½	30	WillRoss .48	21	31	31⅛	31	31 —	⅝
53⅛	41⅛	Williams Co	12	573	47⅛	45⅛	46⅝—	1⅞
36⅛	23¾	Wms Co wt		221	29⅛	27	29⅜	
53	39⅛	Wms C pf.80		2	45⅛	44	44 —	2
41¾	26	WinnDx 1.20	18	47	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	¼
48⅛	43¾	WinnDix B		5	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	⅜
27½	13⅝	Winnebago	16	131	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
23½	22⅛	WisElP 1.60	9	225	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
18	17	WiscPS 1.20	10	11	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	
24⅝	20⅛	WilcoCh .58	9	9	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
7⅛	4½	WolvWW .10	29	35	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
19⅝	14⅞	WoodsCp .48	10	3	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
31⅜	21⅛	Wolwth 1.20	8	193	22⅛	22	22⅛—	⅛
47½	36	Wolw pf2.20		3	37½	37	37½	
7⅛	5⅞	World Arwy	10	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
137	117½	Wrigly 4.61a	13	3	129½	129¼	129¼—	½
17½	12¼	Wurlitzer .20	7	4	13	12⅞	13	
		X						
170	144⅝	XeroxCp .84	47	543	150⅛	148¼	149⅛—	2⅛
28½	18½	Xtra Inc	8	3	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
		Z						
43¼	26	ZaleCorp .68	15	23	29⅞	29½	29⅞+	⅝
37¼	24⅛	Zapata Corp	8	22	26⅛	25¾	25¾—	⅜
29⅛	16⅛	Zayre Corp	6	387	17¼	15	15 —	2¼
55	40	ZenithR 1.40	16	85	42¼	41⅞	41⅞—	⅛
50⅛	13⅛	Zurn Ind .28	16	114	14½	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated a sregular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 1 2months h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock inpreceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only

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Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Irving Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent, has determined the Rate of Interest payable with respect to Coupon No. 6 on Friday, September 28, 1973 to be Nine and Three-Quarters per cent (9¾%) per annum.

April 3, 1973

Irving Trust Company,
Fiscal Agent

JAPAN GROWTH FUND

Société anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of JAPAN GROWTH FUND S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen, on April 11th 1973, at 16 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1) To hear and accept the reports of:
   a. the directors,
   b. the statutory auditor.
2) To approve the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1972.
3) To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1972.
4) To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
5) To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
6) To approve the amendment of the terms of the agreement between JAPAN GROWTH FUND and ANCHUSA COMPANY LIMITED including the amendment of the remuneration paid to the latter company.
7) Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of April 11th 1973, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following bank:

—Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A. LUXEMBOURG.

The Board of Directors.

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Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

April 2, 1973

Cont Oil	174,600	35¾	—1⅞
Dayin Hud	165,100	16⅝	— ⅝
All R'ch	125,900	74	—4
LouLd Exp	114,500	36⅝	—1⅝
SantaFe Ind	101,300	26¼	— ⅜
IntTelTel	92,500	42½	— ¾
Gulf Oil	93,500	25¼	+⅛
RCA	84,800	25⅝	— ⅛
CNA Finl	76,000	15⅝	— ½
Capit Ho'd	74,063	25¼	— ⅜
Fairch Cam	72,200	44¾	—3¾
Whittakr	69,133	6⅛	— ⅛
Am Tel&Tel	64,400	50½	— ⅛
Pen Am	64,033	10⅞	— ¼
Marcor Inc	60,900	21½	— ¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	10.64	13.74
Advances	424	547
Declines	993	864
Unchanged	339	348
Total issues	1756	1759
New 1973 highs	10	19
New 1973 lows	146	111

Most Actives—American

Inexco Oil	105,600	14⅝	—4⅞
Polychrm	90,933	14	
LoewsTh wt	76,700	11⅛	— ⅜
Kelnert	45,600	15⅞	— ¼
Bowmar Ins	37,930	32⅞	— ⅞
Velco Offsh	36,300	22¼	—1⅛
Wolf How B	31,300	5⅝	— ⅞
TWA wt	30,900	19¾	—1
Butles Gas	27,300	19⅞	— ⅞
Sambo Rst	27,300	22⅞	—1⅛

Approx total stock sales	2,530,000
Stock sales year ago	4,457,475

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
24.46	24.26	24.32	—.09

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	943.37	951.84	932.72	936.18	—14.83
20 Trn	203.37	201.21	196.57	197.62	— 2.44
15 Ul	107.97	108.51	107.23	107.97	— 0.03
65 Stk	303.57	301.88	296.00	297.39	— 3.71

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	125.18	122.87	123.45	—1.55
20 Railroads	40.57	39.57	39.74	—0.67
55 Utilities	55.65	54.88	55.17	—0.24
500 Stocks	111.70	109.68	110.18	—1.34

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	57.35	53.89	58.87	—.69
Industrials	65.15	64.67	64.67	—.65
Transportation	41.57	41.02	41.02	—.62
Utility	38.67	38.60	38.60	—.16
Finance	71.50	71.17	71.17	—.58

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
March 30	278,570	316,483	4,964
March 29	383,305	341,075	4,822
March 28	303,005	342,139	5,700
March 27	340,090	380,233	3,620
March 26	306,782	370,373	6,248

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 2.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra lb	*.48½	*.29
Coffee 4 Santos. lb.	*.62½	1.46
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.25	*.20
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	132.00	126.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton.	87-92	79.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	48.49	35-39
Lead spot lb.	.16	.15½
Copper elec. lb.	.60-.60½	.52½-.54
Tin (Straits), lb.	2.04½	1.82½
Zinc. E St. L basis lb.	.20½-.21	.17-.18
Silver N.Y. oz.	2.219	1.60½
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	504.9	395.8

* Nominal † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

April 2, 1973

Sugar world No. 11: May 9.07-05, July 8.60-62, Sept. 8.15, Oct. 7-96-97, March 7.89, May 7.57, July 7.45, Sept. 7.30.

Wool: July 231.8, Oct. 222.0, Dec. 231.0, March 210.0, July 192.0.

Cocoa: May 42.45, July 41.30, Sept. 40.15, Dec. 38.32, March 37.48.

Copper: May 69.30, July 67.00, Sept. 66.55, Oct. 66.00, Dec. 65.20, Jan. 64.80, March 64.20, May 63.60.

Orange juice: May 45.35, July 46.35, Sept. 45.80, Nov. 46.90, Jan. 46.00, March 47.55.

Potatoes: April 7.25, May 8.55, Nov. 3.49.

Silver: April 225.00, May 226.00, July 229.20, Sept. 232.40, Dec. 237.20, Jan. 238.40, March 241.20, May 243.80, July 246.40.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
May	42.13	42.98	42.05	42.88	+78
July	41.93	42.35	41.75	42.24	+51
Oct.	40.30	40.57	40.26	40.47	+18
Dec.	38.85	39.03	38.70	38.73	— 7
March	39.10	39.30	39.01	B37.10	+10
May	39.50	39.50	39.40	B39.25	+ 6
July	39.50	39.50	39.50	B37.40	+ 5

B—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT					
May	2.24½	2.29	2.24	2.28¼	2.23
Jul	2.11½	2.18¾	2.11½	2.18	2.09¼
Sep	2.11	2.16¾	2.11	2.16¾	2.08½
Dec	2.10½	2.16¾	2.10½	2.14¾	2.07¼
Mar	2.13	2.15¾	2.13	2.15¾	—
CORN					
May	1.56½	1.57½	1.56	1.59¼	1.55½
Jul	1.51⅛	1.58	1.54¼	1.57¼	1.53¼
Sep	1.53	1.55½	1.52¾	1.55	1.51½
Dec	1.49	1.53¼	1.48½	1.52¾	1.48
Mar	1.51½	1.56	1.52½	1.55¼	1.50¼
SOYBEANS					
May	5.43	5.53¾	5.43	5.53¾	5.38
Jul	5.25	5.31½	5.21	5.31½	5.16
Aug	4.95	5.04¾	4.95	5.04¾	4.90
Sep	4.42	4.53½	4.42	4.53½	4.38½
Nov	4.07	4.12⅞	4.98½	4.12⅞	3.96¾
Jan	4.32½	4.16⅝	4.03¼	4.16⅝	4.01¼
Mar	4.04	4.18⅛	4.04	4.18⅛	4.03
SOYBEAN OIL					
May	14.60	15.42	14.60	15.42	14.43
Jul	14.75	15.42	14.65	15.42	14.43
Aug	14.45	15.21	14.41	15.21	14.23
Sep	14.10	14.92	14.13	14.92	13.93
Oct	12.85	13.68	12.85	13.68	12.68
Dec	11.55	12.39	11.55	12.35	11.40
Jan	11.35	12.29	11.33	12.12	11.20
Mar	11.45	12.05	11.43	11.95	11.12
SOYBEAN MEAL					
May	171.00	171.83	168.15	171.80	166.50
Jul	166.00	167.20	165.00	167.20	162.20
Aug	163.50	164.10	162.00	164.10	157.70
Sep	157.00	158.90	154.00	158.90	154.00
Oct	137.40	139.20	136.00	139.20	134.00
Dec	126.50	129.50	124.60	129.50	124.50
Jan	124.00	127.50	123.50	127.50	123.00
Mar	123.50	127.00	122.50	127.00	122.00

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

SILVER					
Apr	218.50	226.60	216.70	226.20	219.20
Jun	221.50	229.20	220.30	229.40	222.60
Aug	224.60	234.00	222.30	232.00	226.10
Oct	228.20	235.40	225.70	235.00	229.55
Dec	231.20	239.50	230.00	238.00	233.10
Feb	234.90	242.30	233.10	241.00	236.00
Apr	237.00	245.50	235.70	243.70	238.50
Jun	239.00	247.70	238.20	246.40	241.10
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Apr	44.85	45.15	44.10	44.80	44.75
Jun	44.00	44.10	43.20	43.82	44.83
Aug	43.53	43.80	42.93	43.35	44.00
Oct	43.00	43.60	42.27	42.95	43.20
Dec	42.55	42.90	41.67	42.75	b42.67
Feb	42.55	43.20	a41.95	43.00	b42.95
Apr	41.75	43.05	41.75	42.80	b42.75

Sales: April 4512; June 1784; Aug 1890; Oct 819; Dec 552; Feb 160; April 39.

SHELL EGGS					
Apr	42.20	42.25	40.30	b42.5	40.25
May	41.25	42.70	41.13	42.40	40.80
Jun	43.65	44.53	43.00	44.50	42.80
Jul	45.75	48.10	45.75	b48.15	46.15
Aug	48.00	b49.60	48.00	b49.60	b47.60
Sep	53.65	54.60	53.45	54.80	53.00
Oct	49.90	b53.25	49.70	b53.25	49.40
Nov	49.90	52.90	49.90	52.93	b49.40
Dec	51.50	52.63	51.50	52.50	a51.70

Sales: April 775; May 1624; June 102; July 21; Aug 6; Sep 570; Oct 169 Nov 22; Dec 40.

LIVE HOGS					
Apr	34.50	35.75	34.40	35.40	35.00
Jun	35.10	36.40	35.10	36.20	36.35
Jul	35.00	36.27	35.00	36.00	35.15
Aug	34.00	35.43	34.50	34.93	34.80
Oct	33.00	33.75	31.55	33.43	33.00
Dec	32.40	33.75	32.25	33.25	32.80
Feb	32.50	33.10	32.15	32.80	b32.75
Apr	33.05	31.15	33.35	a33.60	33.50

Sales: April 1980; June 1535; July 1379; Aug 456; Oct 270; Dec 293; Feb 57; April 27.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
May	52.90	53.40	52.00	53.22	a52.82
Jul	51.50	53.27	51.50	53.10	a52.52
Aug	50.20	52.60	50.20	52.50	51.00
Feb	47.42	49.42	47.40	b49.42	47.90
Mar	47.47	49.20	47.47	b49.02	47.70

Sales: May 2904; July 3339; Aug 2327; Feb 303; March 21.

Open interest: May 3948; July 4220; Aug 2757; Feb 484; March 42.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Tokyo Exchange

April 2, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	365	Matsu El Wks	730
Canon Camera	280	Mits. Hvy Ind.	202
Dai Nip. Print.	398	Mitsubi Corp.	478
Fuji Bank	630	Mitsui Co.	498
Fuji Photo	419	Mitsukoshi	685
Hitachi	220	Nippon Elec.	230
Honda Motor	882	Sharp	220
C. Itoh	760	Shiseido	890
Jap. Air Lines	3,680	Sony Corp.	4,070
Kansai El P	1,110	Sumitomo Ek	650
Kao Soap	490	Taisho Marine	480
Kirin Brewery	434	Takeda Chem.	370
Komatsu	352	Teijin	219
Kubota I Wks	438	Tokyo Marine	906
Matsu E Ind.	745	Toray	260
		Toyota Motor	680

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-10

Alcan A'u, AmSo Afric, Camp RLk, FstNCity wi, FooteMin pf, Yamestke, LTV Cp pf, MorgnJP wl, NY Hond, Pan Am

NEW LOWS-146

Alberto Cul, Am NatGas, Armada Cp, Armst Rub, Assd DGds, Baker Ind, Balt GasEl, Bandag wi, BangP 2pf, Blair John, Blue Bell, Boeing, Borden, Bourns Inc, Briggs Strat, Caro ClinOh, CaroPwLt, Carrier Cp, CCI Corp pf, Ccnill Lt, CRIP ct NW, Chromal pf, CNA Finl, CoigPal pf, Cblum Pict, Coml Solv, Cone Mills, Con Foods, Cont Invest, Cont Oil, ContOil pf, CorngG.W, CPC Intl, Crompt Kn, Crown Zell, Dana Corp, Dayin Hud, Del Monte, Deltec Int, Doric Corp, Duq 3.75pf, Emerson El, EmerEl pf, Fairch Cam, Fldn Bncp, Fieldcrst M, Filtrol, Firestone, FlaPowLt, Fruehf Corp, Gen Banc, Gen Medicl, Giant PCem, GlNorNek, GifLfeHo d, HarteHks N, Heublein, Horizon Cp, HseF 2.5pf, IlCentInd, IlCent pf, IlPw 4.6pf, Ill Tool, Instl Inv, Inl Indust, IntT&T pf I, Int Brands, Johnson Svc, JohnsSv pf, KanPwLt, Kings Dstr, Linc Nal, Loews Corp, MacDonal, Mry.d Cup, Mchasco, Monog Ind, Mor Nor, Motorola, MtSta TT, Neshua Cp, N Semicnd, Nat Svc Ind, Natomas, Kex.monl pf, Nwst Ind, Nwllnd pfA, Nwst Ind pl, Norton Sim, NortSim pt, Oak Ind, Occl 2.16nf, Okla NGas, Opelika Mig, Overn Tran, Pac Tin, PainWeb pf, Penn Dix, Pennwalt, Pebples Drg, Perk Elmr, Ph El 4.40pf, Ph El 4.30pf, PPG Ind, Proct Gamb, Pub'ick Ind, RCA, Relian pf B, Reynlnd pf, Rhaingo'd, Safeway Str, StLouSanF, SanJuan Ra, SCM Corp, Seatrain Lin, Simm Prec, Smucker J, So'a Basic, SoNETel pf, Sprague El, Squibb Corp, Stanley Wks, StuWor pfB, Super Valu, Superior Oil, Swift Co, Sybron Corp, Tenneco, Tenneco, Texas Inst, TI Corp, Timken Co, Tools Roll, TRW 4.50pf, TRW 4.40pf, Uniroyal pf, NJersy Bk, US Tobac, Unitrode Cp, VaEP 7.45pf, VWR Unl, Warnr Com, WarnC pfB, Wer Swesey, Welbilt Cp, Zayre Corp

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Germany	10.7%	Sweden	1.8%
France	12.9%	U.K.	2.8%
Holland	11.2%	Australia	7.9%
Belgium	1.4%	South Africa	2.0%

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European Gold Markets

April 2, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	89.25	89.25	— 0.75
Zurich	[illegible]	89.35	— 0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	89.30	90.57	+ 1.31

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurodollars

April 2, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	8 3/8	8 1/2	+ 3/8
One Month	8 7/8	9	+ 1/2
3 Months	8 11/16	8 13/16	+ 1/16
6 Months	8 3/4	8 7/8	+ 1/16
One Year	8 5/8	8 3/4	+ 1/8

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

April 3, 1973

$10,000,000

State of Rio de Janeiro

Brazil

Medium Term Loan

This financing was arranged by

Smith, Barney & Co.
Incorporated

in conjunction with

Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co.
Limited

and was provided by

Banque Canadienne Nationale (Europe) — Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co. Limited
Interunion-Antilles NV — Pittsburgh National Bank — The Tokai Bank Limited
Ultrafin A.G. — Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F.

Stellar Financial Trust S.A.

assisted in the negotiations leading to this transaction.

April 3, 1973

Cementos Anáhuac, S.A.

has reorganized its Gulf Coast operations into a new corporation

Cementos Anáhuac del Golfo, S.A.

and has sold a 49% interest in the new corporation to

Sociedad Mexicana de Crédito Industrial, S.A.

The undersigned assisted Cementos Anáhuac, S.A. in connection with this reorganization.

Smith, Barney & Co.
Incorporated

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

April 3, 1973

$20,000,000
(or equivalent)

Cementos Anáhuac, S.A.

Notes Due 1975-1979

This financing, which consisted of U.S. $16,000,000 and 50,000,000 Mexican Pesos, was arranged by

Smith, Barney & Co.
Incorporated

Banco de Comercio, S.A. — Banco Nacional de Mexico, S.A.

in conjunction with

Bank of Montreal

The Eurodollar lenders were

Bank of Montreal — Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Compass Bank and Trust Company Limited — European Brazilian Bank Limited
Lloyds & Bolsa International Bank Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis

The Mexican Peso lenders were

Financiera Banamex S.A. — Financiera Bancomer S.A.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on April 2, 1973

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Monday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.33	5.44
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	4.62	5.06
Incom	4.00	4.38
Insur	8.97	9.83
Advisrs	4.38	4.79
Aetna F	8.97	9.80
Afuture F	10.51	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.79	.86
Allstate	13.28	14.28
Alpha	13.85	15.14
Amcap	5.49	6.00
Am Diver	10.24	11.1
Am Eqity	4.57	5.01
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.02	8.77
Incme	8.83	9.65
Invest	8.27	9.04
Specl	7.57	8.27
Stock	7.95	8.69
Am Grth	6.01	6.57
Am Insin	5.30	5.79
Am Invs	5.03	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.60	9.40
AmN Gth	2.62	2.86
Ancohr Group:		
Capit	5.59	6.13
Grwth	8.60	9.42
Incme	7.63	8.36
Fd Inv	8.04	8.81
Vent	8.76	9.60
Wash N	12.70	13.92
Astron	4.05	4.43
Audax Fd	9.24	10.09
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.01	5.45
Fnd B	7.41	8.05
Stock	6.01	6.57
Scien	4.47	4.86
BLC Grth	12.11	13.24
Babson	11.40	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.56	8.04
Bayrk Gr	5.79	6.16
Beacn Hil	10.30	N.L.
Beacn In	11.90	N.L.
Berg Ken	11.32	N.L.
Berk Gth	4.74	5.18
Bondstk	5.18	5.66
Bost Fdn	10.28	11.23
Brwn Fd	3.69	4.03
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	13.90	15.22
Candn	22.34	24.46
Divid	3.81	4.18
NatW S	10.22	11.20
NY Vnt	11.78	12.90
Burnh Fd	10.93	N.L.
CG Fund	10.59	11.45
Capam	7.83	8.58
Capit Gth	2.82	3.09
Capit Sh	5.96	6.53
Cap Trin	12.51	13.67
Centry Sh	13.44	14.69
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.24	12.28
Bond	9.59	10.48
Com St	1.42	1.55
Grwth	5.72	6.25
Incom	7.04	7.69
Specl	1.79	1.96
Vent	8.30	9.07
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	9.19	10.04
Frt Cap	6.48	7.08
Shrhld	7.71	8.43
Specl	7.03	7.68
Chemicl	10.85	11.86
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	10.31	11.27
Equty	3.50	3.83
Fund	10.56	11.54
Grwth	6.23	6.86
Incom	9.93	10.85
Vent	4.02	4.39
Colu Grth	unavail	
Cwlth AB	1.28	1.39
Cwlth C	1.55	1.68
Comp Gr	6.88	7.52
Comp As	4.78	5.24
Comp Cp	5.29	5.80
Comp Bd	8.68	9.43
Comp Fd	8.20	8.91
Concord	10.36	N.L.
Cons Inv	12.37	12.87
Constel G	5.39	5.89
Cont Mut	8.14	N.L.
Cont Gth	7193	8.18
Ctry Cap	14.50	15.67
Crn WDiv	5.90	6.45
Crn WDal	6.90	7.54
Davge Fd	10.84	N.L.
deVegh	63.47	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	10.70	11.69
Delaw	10.50	11.48
Delta	5.35	5.85
Dir Cap	5.32	5.53
Dodg Cox	15.49	N.L.
Drexel	11.95	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.61	12.72
Levge	15.62	17.12
Spl Inc	7.93	8.69
Third C	9.80	10.74
E&E Fd	3.41	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.99	8.76
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.64	10.54
Grwth	14.87	16.25
Incom	6.22	6.80
Specl	8.05	8.80
Stock	13.03	14.24
Ebrstdt	10.93	11.95
EDIE Spl	23.71	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	8.10	8.88
Eq Pro	3.20	3.51
Fd Am	7.91	8.67
Egret Gt	13.34	14.50
Elfun Tr	17.21	
Emer Sec	4.57	4.99
Energy	11.84	N.L.
Equity F	8.83	9.65
Fairfld	9.16	10.01
Farm Bu	10.04	N.L.
Fed Reg	10.92	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.31	10.17
Capit	11.94	13.05
Contfd	9.26	
Conv	7.83	8.18
Dstny	6.86	
Essex	11.47	
Evrst	11.80	12.90
Fidel	16.31	17.83
Puritn	9.87	10.79
Salem	4.37	4.78
Trend	25.02	27.34
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.46	N.L.
Indusz	4.47	N.L.
Incom	5.91	N.L.
Vent	4.30	N.L.
FtFd Va	11.80	12.90
Fst Investors:		
Disco	6.11	6.70
Grwth	7.65	8.38
Stock	8.37	9.17
Ft Mult	8.68	N.L.
Fts Sierr	4.52	4.96
Forum Group:		
Clmb F	10.05	N.L.
100 Fd	12.20	N.L.
101 Fd	9.01	N.L.
Twen F	6.14	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.90	5.36
Foundejs Group:		
Grwth	5.46	5.97
Incom	11.87	12.97
Mutal	9.23	10.09
Specl	11.12	12.5
Foursq	9.57	10.46
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	9.15	10.03
Grwth	7.71	8.45
Utils	5.40	5.92
Incom	2.03	2.22
US Gov	9.93	10.88
Capit	5.29	5.80
Equit	4.48	4.91
FdF Dep	10.12	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	unavail	
Impac	7.95	8.69
Ind Trd	12.65	13.83
Pilot	7.68	8.39
Gatewy	8.68	9.38
GE S& S	36.71	
Gen Sec	7.03	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	6.27	6.86
Balan	8.13	8.89
Com St	11.68	12.77
GrthFd A	4.84	5.29
Grth Ind	21.15	N.L.
Guard M	24.01	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.30	4.70
Grwth	7.05	7.70
Incom	6.16	6.73
H&C Fd	11.53	N.L.
H&C Lev	8.12	N.L.
Hedb Gor	8.47	9.26
Hedge	6.79	N.L.
Heritge	1.87	2.05
Hor Man	18.77	20.29
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.24	4.63
Incom	4.07	4.47
Trus sh	12.67	13.86
Trus Un	3.42	
Imp Cap	10.23	11.18
Imp Gth	7.61	8.32
IncF Am	13.91	15.27
IncF Bos	6.50	7.12
Industry	3.29	3.61
INTGN	9.48	10.25
ICA	13.51	14.77
Inv Guld	8.06	N.L.
Inv Indic	4.27	
Inves Bos	12.44	13.60
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	7.28	
IDS ndi	6.35	6.90
Mutl	10.15	11.08
Prog	4.75	5.16
Stock	20.84	22.65
Select	9.59	10.31
Var Py	9.02	9.81
Inv Resh	4.94	5.40
Istel	21.41	22.07
Ivy	7.94	N.L.
JP GrthF	9.65	10.49
Janus F	unavail	
J Hanck	8.19	8.90
J Hanc Sl	8.80	9.57
Johnstn	26.28	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	5.35	5.85
Cus B1	19.17	20.05
Cus B2	20.33	22.28
Cus B4	8.96	9.82
Cus K1	7.67	8.40
Cus K2	6.40	7.01
Cus S1	23.27	25.50
Cus S2	11.67	12.79
Cus S3	8.46	9.27
Cus S4	4.69	5.14
Polar	4.20	4.59
Knickb	6.45	7.07
Knick Gt	8.01	8.77
Lenox Fd	5.62	
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	16.34	17.88
Lex Gr	8.40	9.18
Lex Rh	14.50	15.88
Librty Fd	5.93	6.48
Life Stk	6.82	7.45
Life Ins	8.81	9.63
Linc Ntl	8.67	9.48
Ling	3.63	
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	13.03	N.L.
Mut	14.81	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	6.69	7.23
A Bus	3.26	3.53
Bnd Db	10.85	11.86
Luth Bro	10.84	11.85
Luth Inc	9.77	10.68
Magna Funds:		
MagC	4.42	4.84
Incom	9.03	9.87
Pilgm	9.52	10.40
Manhtn	4.19	4.58
Mkt Gth	2.61	N.L.
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.32	9.12
Indep	7.73	8.47
Mass	11.75	12.88
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.72	12.81
MIG	13.58	14.84
MID	14.12	15.43
MFD	13.75	15.02
MCD	15.06	16.46
Mates	2.95	N.L.
Mathers	12.31	N.L.
Mid AM	5.81	6.35
MONY F	11.40	12.46
Mut Ben	10.25	11.23
MIF Fd	7.91	8.55
MIF Gth	4.80	5.19
M OmaG	5.02	5.46
M Omahl	9.42	10.24
Mut Shrs	16.19	N.L.
Mut Trst	2.01	N.L.
NEA Mut	10.39	10.60
Natl Ind	10.43	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.58	10.47
Bond	4.99	5.45
Divid	4.00	4.37
Grwth	7.92	8.66
Pf Stk	6.61	7.22
Incom	5.07	5.54
Stock	7.34	8.02
NE LifeFund:	2	
Equit	16.22	17.63
Groth	11.02	11.98
Side	17.03	18.51
Neuw Cet	5.07	N.L.
Neuw Fd	9.22	N.L.
New Wld	13.30	14.54
Newton	15.18	16.59
Nich Strg	18.99	N.L.
Noreast	15.67	N.L.
Oceangr	6.83	N.L.
Omega	8.06	8.18
One WmS	16.95	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.92	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.65	8.36
AIM	10.71	11.70
Time	7.82	8.55
OTC Sec	unavail	
Param M	8.10	8.85
Paul Rvr	unavail	
Penn Sq	6.90	N.L.
Pa Mut	2.88	N.L.
Phila	7.23	7.92
Pine St	10.64	F.L.
Pine Tree	3.66	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	7.64	8.35
Fund	11.74	12.83
II	9.79	10.70
Plan Inv	10.31	11.27
Pilgrth	13.65	14.92
Price Funds:		
Grwth	28.40	N.L.
N Era	11.35	N.L.
N Horiz	32.12	N.L.
Pro Fund	9.31	N.L.
Pro Portf	unavail	
Provid	4.31	4.71
Prov Gth	8.80	9.62
Pru SIP	10.77	11.77
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.07	12.10
Equit	9.01	9.85
Georg	15.57	17.02
Grwth	11.33	12.38
Incom	8.31	9.08
Invest	9.99	10.92
Vista	10.70	11.69
Voyag	10.31	11.27
Revere	8.15	8.91
Rinfret	13.95	15.29
Sagitars	2.56	N.L.
Schustr	9.20	10.06
Schust Sp	9.75	10.66
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	18.97	N.L.
Specl	33.23	N.L.
Balan	16.89	N.L.
Com St	10.89	N.L.
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.66	4.01
Invest	7.08	7.76
Ilra	7.89	8.65
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	8.82	9.64
Sel Op	p11.00	12.02
Sel Spl	13.64	14.91
Sent Gth	9.89	10.75
Sentry F	15.31	16.64
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.66	4.00
Entrp	5.96	6.51
Flet Fd	4.41	4.82
Harbr	7.95	8.69
Legal	6.53	7.14
Pace	9.22	10.08
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	19.71	21.54
Incom	18.05	19.73
Invest	10.01	10.94
Sherm D	12.00	N.L.
Side Fd	7.40	8.11
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.62	9.42
Invest	11.06	12.09
Trust	8.52	9.31
Vent	10.78	11.78
SB Eqty	10.87	N.L.
SB I&Gr	11.99	N.L.
SoGen Int	12.90	13.51
Sw Invs	8.78	9.49
Swin Gt	7.17	7.75
Sover Inv	11.77	12.89
Spectra F	6.03	6.61
S&P IntD	8.90	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	5.00	5.46
Div Fd	5.30	5.7
Prog F	5.38	5.88
StFrm Gt	4.87	N.L.
S Frm In	9.82	N.L.
State St	48.17	48.67
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.34	N.L.
Asso F	1.27	N.L.
Invest	1.49	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	22.04	N.L.
Cap O	10.88	N.L.
Stock	15.80	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.39	7.00
Incom	8.76	9.60
Sumit	9.38	10.28
Tech	6.59	7.22
Sync Gth	7.81	8.54
TMR App	9.11	9.96
Teacher	9.63	9.89
Temp Gt	9.54	10.43
Towr Cap	5.82	6.36
Trns Cap	8.80	9.57
Trav Eq	10.97	12.02
Tudr Hed	13.03	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.77	3.04
TwnC Inc	4.04	4.43
SAA Gt	11.95	N.L.
S GovSe	10.22	10.38
nif Mut	9.49	10.37
Unifund	9.55	10.44
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.22	15.54
Nat Inv	8.96	9.79
U Cap	10.48	11.45
Whteh	13.46	14.71
United Funds:		
Accm	7.41	8.72
Bond	8.14	8.92
Con Gr	10.37	11.36
Con Inc	10.49	11.50
Incom	13.94	15.28
Scien	7.13	7.81
Vang	7.46	8.18
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.85	6.41
Incom	4.77	5.23
Lev Grt	8.06	8.43
Spl Sit	3.78	4.14
Vance Sanders:		
Bostn	7.48	8.17
Comm	7.98	8.72
Specl	8.27	9.04
Vandrbt	5.88	6.43
Vangd	2.10	2.30
Vanfg TN	6.57	
Var In P	4.19	4.55
Viking	5.84	N.L.
Wall St G	7.80	8.54
Wash M	11.81	12.91
Weing Eq	11.51	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	23.02	25.16
Ivest	10.35	11.31
Morg	11.70	12.79
Techv	7.50	
Trust	12.71	13.30
Wellsl	12.17	13.30
Wellin	11.53	12.62
Windr	8.29	9.06
West Ind	3.96	4.34
Westf Grt	9.66	9.85
Wisc Fd	5.95	6.50
Ziegler	9.55	10.43

American Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅝	16⅝	AAR Corp	14	9	18⅝	18	18	— ½
11⅜	10	AbrdMf .40b	6	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
3¼	d	rbVa2 3teeeA	2	½ 2½2	5	2	2⅛	Pn
3¼	2½	Aberdeen Pet	35	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	2½	Acme Hamil		7	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
6⅛	3¾	ADM Indust	8	13	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
17½	11¼	Adobe Corp	33	94	15⅝	14⅞	15	+ ¼
5½	4	A&EPlast P	8	8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Aerodex Inc		59	2⅜	1⅝	2½	+ ⅞
7½	5	AeroFlo .08r	9	2	5¼	5⅛	5	— ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Aeronca Inc		4	2⅝	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Aerosol	10	3	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	AffilCap .39t	4	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅜	1⅞	Affil Cp wt		4	2⅛	2	2⅛	
10⅞	6⅝	AffilHsp .20	16	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
16	8½	AICPhl .56t	11	24	11⅝	11½	11	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Aiken Ind	13	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
12	9¾	Airborn Frt	19	27	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
11¼	8½	Airpax 1.10t	9	16	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
19½	14⅛	Airwick	29	114	18⅞	18½	18½	— ½
19¼	15⅛	AjaxMag .60	17	4	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
58	55⅛	AlaP pf4.20		z150	55½	55⅛	55	— ⅜
7⅜	5½	Alaska Airl		34	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
4⅝	3½	Alba Waldn		5	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	8¼	Alcolac Inc	15	3	8⅞	8¼	8¼	
17	10	A.@.hy Airl	17	48	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
10½	6⅛	AlleGA wtO		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅜	AllegA wtN		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	9¼	AllanTR .79t	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4¼	3	Allied Art	2	22	3½	3½	3½	
26¼	21	AlldThr 1.14	9	4	23¼	23	23⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Alpha Ind	23	25	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
1⅛	1	Altec Corp		17	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	AltecCp wt		5	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
11¼	8⅜	AlterFds .50	7	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
54¾	52	Alcapf 3.75		z200	52	52	52	
6½	2⅝	Amco Ind	14	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
12	6⅞	AHessLL wt		40	9¼	8¼	8¼	— 1⅛
4⅜	2	Am Agronics		13	3	2⅝	2¾	
14	10¼	A BltRu .50	6	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	AmBook Str		48	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
26⅜	21½	AmBusP .20	24	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
3½	1⅜	ACenMtg wt		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
30⅝	26½	AFItch 2.40e	9	8	27⅜	27½	27⅜	
5	2⅜	AmFltch wt		7	3	3	3	
5⅞	4	Am Int Pict	15	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	8¼	AIsraeli .26e	9	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
44¼	40	AmMf 1.82e	7	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
24	13¼	AmMtl .10e	11	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	
38⅜	32⅜	A F@r 1.10r	16	16	38⅜	37¾	37¾	— ⅝
14⅛	7½	A Ptan 2.30t	10	11	9⅝	9½	9½	
4⅞	3½	A Prec .05e	31	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
11	9⅞	AmRIIT .93e	12	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
2¼	1½	AmRltyT wt		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
16¼	8¼	Am Recreat	11	39	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
18	9¼	ASafeE .68t	8	13	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
6¼	4⅝	AmTech Ind	7	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	16⅞	AmTrain Sv	35	14	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
62	28⅝	AMICCp .04	21	32	30	28½	28⅝	— 1⅞
94¼	14⅛	Anthony Ind	7	30	16¼	15½	15¾	— ⅛
2	1½	AOIndust	13	17	1⅝	1½	1½	
4	3	Applid Data	44	2 7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30½	24¼	AquitCa .15e	26	8	25½	25	25	— ½
2⅛	1½	Argus Inc	75	10	1⅜	1½	1½	
27⅝	16⅛	ArizCol .08e	14	29	16	14⅝	15⅝	— ¾
12¼	10¼	ArzCol pf.48		5	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	22⅞	ArkLGs 1.30	9	135	24⅝	23½	23⅝	— ½
10⅞	7⅜	Arrow Elect	6	8	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
18¼	12	Arundel .89t	10	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Asamera O	34	93	12	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
16½	13⅛	AshlOil Can	19	16	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	⅜1⅜	AskinSv .20t	21	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	9	Aspro .40b	7	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	6
4⅝	3¼	AssdFd .05p		17	3⅛	2⅝	3	— ¼
24⅞	15⅛	AsdMt 2.25e	6	11	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
30⅛	22⅝	AsdProd .48	7	7	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
6⅛	3½	Astrex Inc	17	13	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
1⅞	1	Atco Chem		26	2	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅜	5	AtlcoMtg wt		10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
19½	10¼	AtlCMI 1.20e	8	27	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
1⅛	1⅛	AtlasCp wt		111	1¼	1⅛	1	— ⅛
33⅝	26	Augatinc .10	37	5	29¼	28⅞	28¾	— ⅜
26⅜	15⅜	Austral Oil	17	63	17⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— 1⅜
9⅛	6	Auto Bldg	8	14	6½	6	6	
7½	4½	Autmat Rad	9	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
67	52½	AutSwit .63e	24	2	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅜
8	4⅞	AVC Corp	45	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	AVEMC .10	12	60	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
40⅞	38⅞	Avondl 1.20b	10	x2	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ⅛
B								
12¾	10⅝	BadgMtr .48	8	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
40	32⅜	BagCop .40r	16	2	39	39	39	+ ¼
42	2⅜	BaldDH .60b	9	26	31½	31	31	— ⅜
18⅞	16⅛	BanFd 1.40e		2	16½	16½	16½	
4⅛	2½	BangPun wt		14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	23⅝	BgnstrCtl Li	12	246	28	25½	25⅜	— 2⅛
21	14¼	BankrU .24h	23	10	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	4⅞	Banner .02e	8	21	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
5⅝	4	Barbra Lyn	9	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	5	Barclay Ind	13	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	6	Barnes Eng		10	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
15½	9¼	Barnwel Ind		3	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅜	Barry RG	12	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	BarryWr .32	11	22	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1¾	Bartell Med	70	14	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Barth Sp .27	9	16	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Bartons Cdy	46	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3½	1¾	Baruch Fost		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7½	5¼	Barwick ET	18	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅞	4⅞	BasinPet Cp	18	9	5	4⅞	5	
13⅞	11¼	BayrkU .38e		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
1⅞	1	BBI Inc		18	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
4	2½	Bhaviorl RL		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅞	2¼	Bell Ind .08	7	17	3	3	3	— ⅛
28⅝	23⅞	BenSM 2.59e	8	8	24½	24	24	
8¼	4⅜	BenStMg wt		4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Benrus Crp		26	5¼	5	5¼	
15¼	9⅝	Berg En .44t	9	25	10	9⅞	10	
7⅝	5⅜	Berg Br .16t		9	6	5⅝	5⅝	
17	13⅞	Brg B pfl.15		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8¼	6½	BernzOmat	14	18	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
8⅛	7⅜	Berteg Corp	8	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	
18½	11⅝	Berven .08h	16	7	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
4⅞	2⅜	Beverly Ent	10	177	3	2⅞	2⅞	
14⅜	8⅝	BevHill Bnc	5	17	9	8¼	8½	— ½
32½	22	Bic Pen .27	25	x4	25⅝	25⅞	25⅞	+ ¼
5⅝	3½	BigV Supmk	7	17	3½	3¼	3¼	— ½
31¼	19½	BinnySm .66	12	3	20	20	20	— ¼
14¼	9½	Bio Dynam	13	15	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Blssings .60	6	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Blount .04e	6	30	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	12	26	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Bluebird wt		14	15-16	⅞	⅞	—3-16
24¼	18½	Bodin App	12	7	21¼	20⅞	21	— ½
11¼	6⅞	Bohack Crp	14	17	7	6⅞	7	
12⅝	8½	Bolt Beranek	13	2	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
4½	2½	BootheC .91t		9	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
34¼	19¼	Bowmar Ins	34	378	34⅝	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅞
25⅛	17⅛	Bowne .20	10	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
55	32½	BowValt .10	154	26	34½	34	34	— ⅝
26⅛	12⅛	Brad Regan	11	13	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
50	34⅝	BradfCm Sy	66	6	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
8	5⅝	Brnchin .26	8	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
17⅞	7⅛	BranifAr wt	3	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	
16	11⅛	BrfAlrA .50t		6	13	12⅝	12⅝	
21½	19⅝	BrscanLt 1b	5	52	20⅝	20¼	20⅛	— ⅛
20½	15¼	BraunEn .44	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Breeze Corp		6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅝	Brewer .20h	8	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	BroDart Ind	11	14	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅝	Brody Seatg	9	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	Brook P .14	9	10	7	6⅞	6¾	— ⅛
4½	3½	BrownCo wt		18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	29½	BTMtg 2.40e	11	14	30⅞	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	5	BTU Eng		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Buehler Cp	68	14	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11½	Buell In .25r	9	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
8½	6½	Buildex .10e	6	11	7	7	7	— ⅛
27⅜	20	BundyCp 1a	7	88	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
20⅜	13½	Bornsint .40	18	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Butler Aviat	15	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	16	Buttes G Oil	27	293	21⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ⅞
C								
8⅝	5⅛	Cablcom Gn	20	14	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
9⅛	8	Cagles In A	10	8	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅝	Caldor .15b	10	27	13⅝	13	13¼	
13⅛	10⅞	Calcomp		37	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Calvert Exp	15	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	7⅝	Camcoln .05		6	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
8⅛	5 11-16	CampChib		30	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
10	8⅛	Campind .30	6	17	10	10	10	
4⅛	3 13-16	CdnExp GO	40	26	4⅛	4 1-16	4 1-16	
11	7½	Cdn Homstd	90	8	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
14	12⅛	CdnIntPw 1	5	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	CdnJvin .30t	35	53	8⅝	8	8¼	— ⅛
5⅛	4	CdnMar .10e	11	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	6⅝	Cdn Merrill		8	7	6 13-16	7	+ ⅛
15⅛	11	Cdn Occidnt	16	18	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Canveri Int		31	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅜	Capital Res	5	13	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
5⅝	4⅛	CapitlFd .12	26	11	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Capitol Inds	16	49	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	
21½	11⅛	Caressa .20	8	45	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ½
100	87	Carnatn .88	29	16	95⅝	94⅛	95	— 1¼
15½	13⅛	CarPlpl .80b	8	4	13	13	13	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Carusel Fsh		3	¾	¾	¾	
9⅝	5	Carrier wt		69	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9	5½	Carrols Dev	15	6	6½	6⅛	6½	
20½	17⅝	Castle A .86	6	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Castleton In	42	35	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
20½	13⅛	Castlwd Int	27	15	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8¼	Cavitron Cp	29	7	9	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	CelluCraft		24	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
56¼	53½	CenPL pf 4		z500	54	53½	53½	— 1½
8⅝	4⅛	CentSec .06e		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15½	13½	Canvill Com	5	3	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	Certified Cp	8	10	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Certron Cp	37	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
9½	6⅛	ChadMill .40	7	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	ChampH .02	17	194	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
30	24⅛	CharlC .25e	26	29	27	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Chartr Med	64	6	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅞	ChemEx .16	8	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
27¼	25⅛	ChiRiv 1.60a	9	5	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
11¼	6	ChicUni .51t	9	5	6⅛	6	6	
20¼	10⅞	Child World	20	3	12⅝	12½	12⅛	+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Christian Co	7	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅞	17	CICvF 1.90a		8	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	CIMtgGr wt		21	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14	CIC Cp .15e		2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Cinerama		150	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
36½	24¼	Circle K .26	26	21	25½	25¼	25½	
9½	6½	CitznFinl .16	10	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
18⅞	16⅝	CitMtg 1.57e	10	21	17¼	17	17	
3⅛	2⅛	CitzMtgl wt		14	2⅝	2½	2½	
10⅛	6⅝	CK Petrolm	23	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	CL Finl	7	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	11½	Clarkstn Ind	12	41	12⅝	12½	12⅛	+ ½
10½	6⅝	Clarostat	8	13	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
4⅝	2½	Clary Corp	50	7	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
11⅛	7⅝	Clopay .05r	6	8	8½	8⅜	8½	
4½	2½	CMI Corp	47	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
61⅞	19⅝	CMI Inv wt		11	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— 1⅜
8⅝	3⅞	CoBuild Kos	4	59	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅛	Codesco .10e	13	14	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Coff Mat .48	14	24	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Cohu In .15e	15	11	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
20⅛	7¼	Colt Intl	10	11	8⅝	8½	8½	
26¼	16⅛	ColeNatl .46	11	8	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
33	19½	Coleman .44	16	22	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	College Twn	9	10	9⅛	9½	9½	
11⅞	5⅛	Col Coml .20	5	17	6⅛	6	6	
9⅛	6⅝	ColonSod .30	32	16	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
24⅛	16	ColwellC .28	7	12	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
33⅞	28¼	ColwM 2.82e	10	14	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	
13½	8¼	ColwMtg wt		19	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
44	25¼	Comb Com	27	11	28⅛	27½	27½	— ⅛
28⅝	23⅝	Cmbustn Eq	20	127	24½	21⅜	22	— 2¼
32½	25	Cominco .90	25	1	32	32	32	— ½
21¼	14⅛	ComAlll .25	13	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	13⅝	CmMet .60b	8	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
7⅞	5	ComHlth Cp	18	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	8½	ComPayc Ct	14	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
30¼	28	Com PS 1.62	8	11	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Cmpreh Des		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	CompuDyn	39	20	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	20½	Compuarp	21	18	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	2	Compt Eq	19	6	2⅛	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Campot Inv	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅝	Computest		2	4⅛	4½	4½	
16½	11⅝	Conchmco	8	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
5⅛	3½	Concrd Fab		3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅝	4⅛	Condec Crp	14	37	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
4⅝	3⅜	Connlly Con	450	20	4½	4½	4½	
10½	8	Connrx .448	8	7	9½	9	9¼	
13⅛	12	Conrock .40	7	23	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ⅛
11½	6⅛	Konroy Inc	7	5	7	7	7	— ⅛
4	3⅜	ConNatSh A		2	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Con Oil Gas		37	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	10½	Con Ref .20e	11	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
14	8⅝	CnstlDes .40	9	5	14	14	14	+ ⅛
11⅛	7½	Cnsyne Cp	28	110	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Cont Mater	11	19	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅜	Cont Tel wt		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16¼	13	Cook Elc .32	14	5	13½	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅛	Cook Ind	13	96	21⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Cop Jar .20e	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅝	8⅝	Cordon Intl	14	88	10⅛	9½	9½	— ½
21½	15⅝	Core Labs	18	2	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
24⅝	20	CornBk .79	12	5	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Coit Corp	28	80	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	3⅝	Cousins wt		14	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
1½	1	CottCorp wt		10	1	1	1	
6⅝	3½	Craig Corp	8	111	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	20¼	CoxCbl Com	53	5	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
8	6	CramrE .21t	24	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
9½	6⅝	Creativ Mot	8	4	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
20⅛	15¼	CredP 2.20a	12	23	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ½
4½	3⅛	Crest Foam	29	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Crestmont		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
22¼	19	Crmpton .86	7	4	19½	19½	19½	
67⅝	54	Cross AT .42	34	8	55⅞	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	10½	CrowlM .30a	5	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
23⅝	19⅛	CwnCP 1.18t	21	4	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
13	8½	Crownl .05e	8	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Crystal Oil		13	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅞	CSECorp .32	6	11	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Cubic Cp .20	15	35	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
4⅛	3½	Curtis Math		7	3½	3½	3½	
18⅝	8½	CutterA .44	12	57	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
18	8⅝	CutterB .44	12	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
D								
6½	4⅝	Daitch .26e	7	7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
19	15⅛	Danielin .24	10	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Data Contrl	56	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Data Prod	26	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	DavsFd .06h	9	5	9	9	9	
9⅞	7⅛	DayMin .10e	45	17	8⅛	8	8⅛	
5⅛	3	DayMn wt		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅝	DCL Inc	2	22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
26	16½	Dearb St .25	8	x22	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅝	DeJur Amsc	10	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅝	9⅝	Del Labs	8	257	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅞	DeltaCp Am	16	42	2⅞	2½	2⅞	— ⅛
57⅝	39⅝	Den Tal Ez	27	4	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Dero Ind		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	3½	DeRose Ind	23	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
34	22⅛	Deseret Ph	24	27	23½	22⅝	23	— ⅛
16⅞	9	Designcr Jw	11	7	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
41½	21¼	Dv Am 1.39t	9	17	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	10	Devon App	8	6	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
14½	10¼	DHJ Indust	22	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	17⅞	DiamM Drll	13	25	20⅝	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Diebold VC		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28	19⅝	DillardSt .40	8	3	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Diodes Inc	30	8	1½	1½	1½	
5⅛	3⅝	Discont Fab	9	22	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
16⅞	13¼	Diversey .52	10	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
1½	1	Divrsf In wt		9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9⅞	6	Dixilyn Cor		8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	38½	Dome Petrl	38	12	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	18½	Domtar .60	17	26	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	12	Donkeny .26	5	11	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
15½	11¼	DownyS .25e	5	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Drew Natl	17	40	3⅝	3¼	3¾	
23¼	21¼	DrexU 1.97e		x4	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
12¼	7½	DrFair .40b	9	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	2 9-16	Dunlop .14e	9	2	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16	
15⅝	10⅝	DurTst .23b	14	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4⅝	3⅛	Dynalec .15t	26	32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10¾	7	Dynell .48f	13	15	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
E								
4⅝	4	ESystem .32	6	68	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
4¼	2⅝	Eagle Cloth		5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	13⅞	EriScheb .32	14	28	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	4½	Earth R .12	19	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
28¼	18¾	EasonOil .30	18	15	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	EsmAir .47t	7	13	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	9¼	Eastern Frst	7	12	10½	10	10	— ⅛
4½	3⅛	Eazor Expr	150	4	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
3½	1⅜	Eckmar Cp	14	17	2⅛	2	2	
21½	10	Edgingtn O	6	27	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12¼	7⅛	Edmos .13	6	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	6	Edo Corp	8	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5½	Edwards .20	4	11	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Egan Mach		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	10½	EhrnhPh .2	9	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	
6⅛	4¼	Elco Corp	58	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+
6⅛	4⅝	Elcor Chm		27	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8½	6⅞	El Hose .20r	11	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅞	13	Electrog .80	6	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
3⅛	2	Elect Assist		9	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
2¼	2¼	Elect Comp		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10¾	7¼	Electrn Eng	11	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	25⅝	Electrn .60b	15	5	26¼	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	5¼	Electsp .36f	10	31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
¾	⅛	ElginNat wt		4	3-16			
16	11⅛	El Tronics	13	10	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Emenee Cp	7	1	2½	2½	2½	
7⅝	3⅝	Empress Int	5	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11¼	8⅞	EpkoSh .64a	7	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¾	EquityNat		4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
7⅝	5½	Ernst A .54t	6	7	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Ero Ind	9	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
4⅝	3⅝	Espey Mfg		3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12⅛	8⅜	Esq Rad El	5	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Essex Chem	9	6	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
17⅞	11⅝	Etz Lavud L	11	14	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
8⅜	6⅛	Euthenc .48t		30	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on April 2, 1973

INDUSTRIALS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2564	Abitibi	$ 11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
900	Acklands	$ 13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
700	Agra Ind	$ 12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ¼
6700	Alta Gas T	$ 16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
2000	Alta Nat	$ 22	22	22	+ ⅛
1675	Algo Cent	$ 16	15½	15¾	— ⅛
1100	Argus C pr	$ 14½	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
1235	Atl Sugar	$ 6⅝	6	6⅛	
2897	Bank N S	$ 37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
28404	Bell Canad	$ 45	44⅝	44½	+ ⅞
118	BC Forest	$ 35½	3	35½	
3700	Block Bros	290	280	280	—10
8325	Bovis Cor	285	270	275	— 5
7369	BP Can	$ 16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
2220	Bralor Res	275	265	265	
1350	Can Malt	$ 32	31¾	31¾	
400	C Packrs	$ 24	24	24	+ ¼
1600	Can Perm	$ 21¾	21½	21¾	— ⅛
2000	C Cablesy	$ 17½	17⅝	17½	
255	C Hydro	$ 11½	11	11⅛	
5555	C Imp Bank	$ 31½	31	31	
3928	C Ind Gas	$ 8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
4775	Celanese	470	460	470	
684	C Holiday I	$ 13	13	13	
6600	Con Bldg	300	295	300	+ 5
998	Con Distrb	$ 32½	32¼	32¼	— ¼
4385	Cons Gas	$ 17¼	17	17	— ⅛
400	Crush Intl	$ 14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
2592	Dofasco	$ 26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ½
2540	Dom Store	$ 14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
145	Dupont	$ 33¼	33¼	33¼	
2025	Dylex L A	$ 11⅛	10⅞	11	
850	Emco	$ 5½	5¼	5¼	
1078	Falcon	$ 70½	70½	70½	— ⅛
825	Fed Grain	$ 9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
15	Fraser	$ 20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
545	GL Paper	$ 21¾	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
125	Greyhnd	$ 19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
400	Guar Trst	$ 13	12⅝	12⅝	
6192	Gulf Can	$ 35½	35	35	+ ⅛
2375	Hawker S	435	430	435	— 5
1850	H Bay Co	$ 22½	22¼	22⅝	
102	Huron Eri	$ 32	32	32	+ ¼
2525	IAK	$ 18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
100	Indusmin	$ 12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
200	Inglis	$ 20	19⅞	19⅞	
1370	Inland Gas	$ 11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
4673	Intpr Pipe	$ 26	25½	26	+ ⅛
7190	Inv Grp A	$ 11	11	11	+ ⅛
3300	Kaps Tran	$ 8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
3900	Kaiser Re	325	305	320	+20
4968	Labatt	$ 28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
800	LOnt Cem	345	335	340	—10
100	Laura Sec	$ 12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
1860	Lob Co A	$ 6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
1300	Lob Co B	$ 6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
2600	Loeb M	480	475	475	—10
2005	MB Ltd	$ 31½	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
200	M Lf Mills	$ 18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
100	Met Stores	$ 23½	23½	23½	
2595	Moore	$ 52⅝	52¼	52½	
200	Morse A	$ 11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
3891	Noranda	$ 49⅝	49½	49½	
1815	Nor Ctl G	$ 11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
780	OSF Ind	$ 11⅛	10⅞	11	
3070	Oshawa A	$ 10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
1300	Rapid Dta	$ 11⅞	11¼	11⅝	— ¼
100	Rothman	$ 15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1000	Scotts	$ 19¼	19	19	— ½
1525	Shell Can	$ 57	56¼	57	+ ⅞
2535	Simpsons	$ 33⅝	33½	33½	— ⅛
408	Simpson S	$ 53½	52⅞	53½	+ 1
1350	Slater Stl	$ 11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
200	St Brodcst	$ 13¾	13¾	13¾	
7499	Stelco	$ 34¼	33⅞	33⅞	+ ¼
100	Teledyne	490	490	490	+10
130	Texaco	$ 65⅝	65	65⅝	+ ⅜
1150	thom Nes	$ 14⅛	14	14⅛	
1908	Tor Dm Bk	$ 34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
1030	Traders A	$ 19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
1735	Tr Can PL	$ 41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
1260	Trans Mt	$ 22½	22⅛	22⅛	
860	Un Carbid	$ 17½	17⅛	17½	+ ¼
5541	Un Gas	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
308	Van Der	$ 10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
3425	Weldwod	$ 18	17½	18	+ ⅛
100	Wstburne	$ 15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
600	Westnhse	$ 24	24	24	+ ½
500	Weston	$ 21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
300	White Pas	$ 14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
100	Woodwd A	$ 29½	29½	29½	

MINES

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3025	Agnico E	350	340	345	+10
1576	Betim	$ 15⅛	15	15⅛	
4615	Brenda M	510	500	500	—15
3750	Brunswk	485	475	480	
72050	Camflo	645	620	640	+15
38500	C Tung	185	166	166	—19
1710	Cassiar	$ 12½	12½	12½	
7500	Chemaloy	320	310	310	—15
200	Coldstm	365	365	365	+15
11550	C Morian	214	210	210	— 7
2750	C Rambler	360	340	360	— 5
225	Conwest	695	695	695	
1799	Cop Fields	175	175	175	
7500	Craigmt	670	650	665	— 5
2326	Denison	$ 35	35	35	
9900	Dickmsn	385	370	385	+15
120	East Sull	305	305	305	+ 5
3892	Falcon C	$ 13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ¼
1700	Gnt Masct	350	340	340	
3775	Gibraltar	$ 11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
500	Granduc	330	320	330	+ 5
220	Hbllinger	$ 47	47	47	
603	Int Mogul	$ 14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
1378	Kerr Add	$ 12½	12¼	12½	
350	Lab Min	$ 44	43	44	+ 2
10	La Luz	290	290	290	
200	Liberian	$ 11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
100	LL Lac	205	205	205	+ 5
7773	Madeline	455	435	435	— 5
745	Mattgmi	$ 37	36¾	37	
600	Newconx	565	560	560	—10
3200	Orchan	535	530	535	+ 5
21700	Pamour	460	425	455	+25
300	Patino N V	$ 24	24	24	
215	Pine Point	$ 30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	
2975	Placer	$ 52	52	52	
700	Rayrock	120	117	120	+ 4
1622	Sherritt	$ 16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
1378	Sigma	$ 14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
25740	Steep R	160	150	150	—10
1000	Sullivan	320	305	305	—15
3270	Teck Cor A	420	405	405	— 5
2996	Teck Cor B	388	370	375	—10
300	U Keno	500	500	500	—25
13515	U Siscoe	$ 11⅛	10⅛	10⅞	— ⅛
400	Upp Can	281	280	281	+ 4
900	West Mine	305	300	305	+ 5
1960	Whithorse	390	390	390	
2000	Willroy	111	107	111	+ 6
2950	Yk Bear	395	390	390	

OIL & GAS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg
3302	Alminex	600	590	600	
100	A Quasar P	$ 19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
3950	Chieftan D	$ 12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
400	Clarcan	690	680	680	—10
450	Francana	950	930	930	—20
800	Gt Collsds	855	850	850	—10
495	Gr Plains	$ 34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
8650	Houston O	370	360	365	+ 5
9400	Lochiel	315	290	29	—15
200	Page Pet	265	265	265	
1375	PanCan P	$ 15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
2357	Pan Ocean	$ 15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
50	Petrol	130	130	130	
1100	Ram	305	295	295	— 5
2240	Siebens	$ 13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
1700	Sondale Os	770	750	750	—15
1300	Voyager P	615	600	600	—20

Total sales 761,183 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
425	Algoma	$ 16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
501	Asbestos	$ 17⅝	17¼	17¼	
4072	Bank Mont	$ 20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
16000	Bombard	400	395	395	+5
855	Brinco	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
400	CAE Ind	$ 11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
260	Can Cement	$ 56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
1880	Cdn Int Pow	$ 13⅝	10⅝	13⅝	
100	Corn BusM	$ 13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
2495	Con Bath	$ 21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
700	Dom Glass	$ 13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
6125	Dom Text	$ 9	9	9	+ ⅛
772	Fncl Col	$ 11¼	11¼	11¼	—14d
500	Gaz Metro	495	495	495	
1800	Imasco	$ 33	33	33	— ⅛
2050	Ivaco	$ 22⅛	22½	22½	
400	Mbnl Trust	$ 20½	20½	20½	
1700	Phoenix C	525	525	525	—25
2800	Power Cp	$ 12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
860	Price Co	$ 16	16	16	
250	Rolland A	$ 8	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
4855	Royal Bank	$ 35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
900	Royal Trust	$ 25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
300	St L Colom	140	140	140	
2676	Steinberg A	$ 29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
1100	Super Elec	195	190	195	+5
7500	Zellers	$ 19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼

Total sales 927,500 shares.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	144.7	144.8	144.8	135.3
Brussels	160.09	160.42	162.48	154.66
Frankfurt	153.58	153.93	156.21	143.53
London 30	456.2	456.3	509.5	428.5
London 500	190.29	190.58	217.35	183.35
Milan	116.35	116.12	116.98	95.18
Paris	107.7	107.4	108.8	89.8
Sydney	568.12	565.35	637.27	563.60
Tokyo (n)	391.94	395.30	422.48	370.00
Tokyo (o)	5181.68	5236.02	5359.74	4716.66
Zurich	384.9	388.0	418.8	382.6

(n) new. (o) old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	85.10
Algembank	391
Amrobank	85.30
A'dam	369.80
Fokker	41.30
Heineken	320.10
H.V.A.	102
Holland-Am	263
Hoogovens	89.40
K.L.M.	111.50
Philips new	60.80
Robeco	255.50
Rolinco	172
Royal Dutch	127.30
Unilever	158
Ver.Mach	163

Brussels

Arbed	4,770
Ast.d.Mines	2,300
Cock-Ougree	1,344
Electrobel	7,050
Lambert	2,850
Petrofina	6,880
Ph.Gevaert	1,515
Soc.Générale	2,995
Solvay	3,025
Un.Minière	1,665

Düsseldorf

AEG	[illegible]
Aug.Thyssen	84.10
BASF	162.60
Bayer	137.10
Commerzbk	212
Cont.Gummi	107.50
Daimler-Benz	407
Demag	197.50
DeutBank	316.50
DresdeBank	248
Gels Aktien	84.50
Hoechster	154
Hoesch	66
Karstadt	450
Kaufhof	303
KHD	124.50
Lufthansa	66
Mannesmann	215.10
Metallgesell	295
Rheinstahl	145
RWF new	155.80
Siemens	311.70
Veba	149.20
Volkswagen	169.80

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.93
Anglo-Amin	£30⅝
BarclayBank	3.72
BeechamGr	2.80
Bowater	1.99
Brit.mTob	2.78
Brit.Oxyg	0.71
Brit.Pet	5.38
BLMC	0.32
Chartered	2.24
Courtaulds	1.50
Daggafont	0.70
DeBeerD	3.73
Decca Rec	3.45
Distillers	1.57
Dunlop	1.10
El Muslind	1.66
FreeStGed	7.90
GEC	1.39
GlaxoGr	3.98
Gt.UnivSt	2.41
Guinness	1.51
Hawker-Sidd	4.13
Hudson-Bay	10.00
ImpChem	2.81
Mar&Spen	2.61
MetalBox	2.60
Nichols	0.75
RandMines	2.60
RankOr	9.20
RoyalDutch	£19⅝
R.T.Z.	2.36
Shell	3.27
Tube Invest	4.59
Union Cor	3.79
Vickers	0.89
War L3½	£35⅝
West Deep	6.12
West Drief	£13⅝
West Hold	£14
West Min	1.64
Woolworth	0.89
ZCI	0.66

Milan

Fiat	2,662
Finsider	376.50
Generali	76,210
Italsider	539.75
LaRinas	265
Montedis	762
Olivetti	1,799
Pirelli	1,780
SniaVisco	1,701
Terni	168.50

Paris

AirLiquide	413.10
Alimentaire	157
Alsthom	125
BSN	1,358
Carrefour	5,090
Cim.Lafarge	238.70
Citroën	84.80
Cie.Bancaire	700
CFP	304.10
CGE	480
CCF	175
DBA	308
Ferodo	604
Paribas	241.50
GerDanone	358
Hachette	343
L'Oréal	2,724
Mach.Bull	71.50
Michelin	2,131
Nickel	78
Nobel	181.50
Nord	36.50
PUK	142
Penarroya	48.30
Pernod	625
Perrier	310
Peugeot	540
Rh.Poulenc	185
RousselUcl	334.90
St.Gobain	197
Schneider	167
Suez	390
Thomson	196
Usinor	121.20
Wendel	38.10

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,010
Bally	1,860
B.Boveri	900
Ciba-Geigy	1,940
Cr.Suisse	3,705
Fischer	990
HoffRocheb	160,750
Nestlé	4,140
Sandoz	N.A.
Sté B.Suisse	3,910
Sulzer	3,050
U.B.Suisse	4,300

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Aer Lingus 8¼-81	98	99
Am.Brands 8-81	99	100
Anglo-Am 7½-87	95	96
Amax 8-76	100½	101½
Amax 8¼-86	101½	102½
ASEA 8¼-86	100½	101½
Ashland 8-87	98¼	99½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	98¾	99¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99	100
B.N.P. 8¼-77	100	101
Barclay 8½-86	100¼	101¼
Beecham 8¼-86	99½	100½
BICC 7¾-87	96½	97½
Borg Warn 8-79	99¼	100¼
Borregaard 8¼-86	100¼	101¼
CN PTT 8-86	100	101
Carlsberg 8¼-86	101¾	102¾
Carrier 8-87	98½	99½
C. Lafarge 8½-86	101	102
C.F.E. 8-87	97	98
Com Union	101	102
Cont Oil 7-80	95¾	96¾
Conoco 8-86	98¾	99¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86	101⅝	102⅝
Copen City 8-84	98½	100
Copen Coun 7¾-87	95¼	96¼
Copen Tel 8½-86	100	101
Corning 8½-84	102	103
Cut Ham 8-87	98½	99½
Denmark 9-82	102½	103½
Denmark 7½-86	95½	96½
Dow Cor 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Dupont 7½-78	99½	100½
E.D.F. 8¼-87	101	102
E.I.B. 7½-84	98¾	100
E.I.B. 8½-86	106½	107½
E.I.B. 7½-80	98½	99½
Esso 7½-76	98½	99½
Esso 8-86 Nov	99¾	100¾
Escom 8¼-86	100	101
FinMtgBk 8½-86	100	101
Ford 8-81	99	100
GenMills 8-86	99	100
GenMot 8¼-76	100¼	101¼
GenMot 8⅜-86	104¼	105¼
Granges 8½-89	99½	100¼
Grolier 8½-86	100½	101½
GTE 8⅜-86	100	101
Goar Roy 8-87	99	100
Haas 8-78	99½	100½
Haas 8¼-86	102	103
Hambros 7¾-87	98½	99½
Helsinki 8½-86	100¼	101¼
Hill Samuel 8½-86	101	102
Iceland 8-87	97½	98½
I.C.I. 7½-92	95½	96½
I.N.A. 8-87	96¼	97¼
Ireland 8¼-89	98	99
I.S.E. 8¼-86	100½	101½
Intl Util 8⅜-82	100¼	101¼
Kimberley 8½-86	102½	103½
Klein Ben 8½-87	101	102
Lyons 8⅜-86	101¼	102¼
Metro Est 8⅜-86	101½	102½
Monsanto 8⅜-85	102	103
Mount Isa 8½-86	100	101
Newfoundld 8½-86	100	101
Nickel (Le) 9-86	102	103
NorgKomBk 7½-86	95	96
Ontario 8¼-86	101¼	102¼
Oslo 8¼-86	100	101
Otis Elv 8¼-86	101¼	102¼
OwensCorn 9-86	104¼	105¼
Pakems 8⅜-86	100½	101½
Pennwalt 8-86	98½	99½
Petronor 8½-86	99½	100¼
PhilMorris 8-78	99¾	100¾
PhilMorris 8¼-86	103	104
Plessey 8½-86	99¼	100¼
QuebecHyd 8½-86	100½	101½
Queensld 8½-86	99½	100½
Ralston 7½-87	95½	96½
Rank 8¼-86	102½	103½
Richardson 8½-85	102	103
S.A.S. 8-88	99½	100½
Scott 8½-86	102½	103½
Shell 8-84	99½	100½
Shell 7½-87	97	98
Sth Africa 8-87	97	98
Sybron 8-87	99½	100½
Textron 7½-87	95½	96½
Transamer 8½-86	100	101
Transocean 8-86	99	100
Transocean 8-84	100¼	101¼
Transocean 7½-87	96½	97½
T.R.W. 8⅜-86	101¼	102¼
Union Oil 7-79	95½	96½
Union Oil 7½-87	95½	96½
Utah 8-87	98¼	99¼
Volvo 8-87	100	101
Wellcome 8½-87	101	102
Will Glyn 8½-87	101	102

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Addressog 4½-88	74¼	75¼
AmMed 5½-92	71	73
Amexco 4½-87	114¼	115¼
Am Mot 6-92	117	118½
Amoco 5½-84	121	122
Apco 6-89	92½	93½
Alusuisse 4½-87	88	91
Amer Can 4½-88	80⅝	81⅝
Am Tob 5½-88	119½	120½
Ashland 5-88	99	100
Broadfids 4½-87	105	106
Chevron 5-88	133¼	134¼
Chesebg 6¼-88	148½	150
Chrysler 4⅝-88	79½	82½
Chrysler 5-88	88½	89½
Cont Tel 5½-88	102½	103½
Cummins 6¼-86	96¼	97¼
Dart Ind 4⅝-87	112	113
Equity F 5¼-89	—	—
EastKodak 4½-88	155½	157
Fedders 5-92	80	81
Fed Dept 4½-85	117½	119½
Firestone 5-88	96	97
Ford 5-83	100½	101½
Ford 6-86	111¾	112¾
GenElec 4¼-85	112½	113½
GenElec 4¼-87	103¼	104¼
Gen Foods 4⅝-82	91½	92½
GenShop 5¼-87	118	120
Gillette 4⅝-82	102½	103½
Halliburt 4½-87	126½	127½
Honeywell 5-83	115	117
Honeywell 6-86	113½	114½
I.S.E. 5-88	102	103
I.S.E. 6¼-89	103	104
J. Logan 4⅝-83	99	100
Leasco 5-88	64⅛	65⅛
Leasco 5-89	64	65
LTV 5-88	59	60
MarMidland 5-88	95½	96½
Mass Mut 6¼-87	94½	95½
Miles 4⅝-93	102	103
Morgan JP 4½-87	109¼	110¼
Motorola 4½-83	129	131
Murphy Oil 5-89	113	114
Nabisco 5¼-88	106¼	107¼
Owens Ill 4½-87	96½	97½
PanAm 5¼-88	75	76
Penney JC 4½-87	112¼	113¼
Phil Lamp 4½-83	126	127
R.C.A. 5-88	94½	95½
Revlon 4⅝-83	112½	113½
Revlon 4⅝-87	102⅝	103⅝
Reynolds M 5-88	75	76
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	108⅝	109⅝
Texaco 4½-88	101	102
20th Cent 5-87	62	63
UnCarb 4¼-82	98½	99½
WardFd 5¼-88	67½	69
WarnLam 4½-87	119½	120½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	99.39	95.32	130.85
Previous	99.38	95.31	131.27

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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	12	Evans Aris	15	23	15⅞	14⅞	15	— ⅛
	15¼	Excellnv Co	24	20	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅜
	15⅝	Execuin .24	21	11	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
		F						
	4½	Fab Ind	8	43	5	4⅞	5	
	11	FabrCe .63e	10	4	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
	1⅝	Fabrics Nat		10	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
	5⅛	FairTex Mil	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	11	FairNob .48t	7	18	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅜
	7⅝	Falcon Sbd	12	29	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
	11	Fam Dol Str	17	32	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
	2½	Family Rec		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	7	Fash Fabric	9	48	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	
	2	Fed Resrces		19	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
	15½	FedMrt .40b	6	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
	11¾	Felmont Oil	13	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
	6¾	Felsway .39	5	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	4⅝	Fibrebrd wt		14	5⅛	5	5	
	34	FidelG 3.11e	11	16	38⅜	37⅞	38	+ ¼
	11	FidelGr wt		2	13	13	13	+ ¼
	12¾	FilmCp .02h	9	22	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
	14⅛	FiltDym .01e	13	5	15⅛	14⅞	15	
	18⅛	FinSenB .20	7	5	19⅝	19½	19½	— ½
	10⅛	FinGen .24b	6	2	11	11	11	
	15⅜	FstCon SB 1	13	6	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
	21	Fst Dn 1.95e	11	28	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ⅜
	2⅝	Fst Denv wt		17	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
	3⅞	Fst Hartfrd	27	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
	18	FstS&LS .40	7	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
	39⅛	FstWis 3.58e	15	17	43⅞	43½	43⅝	+ ½
	12⅞	FischP 1.11t	10	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅝	Fishman .20		6	5	5	5	
	3⅜	Flagglnd .12	5	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
	5⅜	Flagstaff	18	13	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
	11⅛	Flight Safty	17	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	3½	Flock Ind	13	4	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
	13⅞	FlowerA .24	15	82	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
	22	Fluke M .85t	15	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
	14⅛	FlyTiger wt		36	18⅛	17¼	17½	— ⅛
	3½	Foodram Sp		4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
	5⅜	ForestL .28t		4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	15½	FoxStaP .28	15	3	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
	9⅝	FPA Corp	12	21	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
	8¼	FrankRl .76	14	10	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
	8⅝	FrankNu .32	11	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
	15¾	Fresnillo .40	15	9	16¼	16	16⅛	
	2⅛	Friend Frst	16	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
	7⅛	Frier Ind	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	16	Frigitronic	39	15	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
	5⅝	Frontier Air	6	49	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
	3⅝	FrontAir wt		10	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
		G						
	9⅝	Garan .26a	8	26	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ⅜
	8	Garcia Corp	9	7	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
	10	Garind .30e	14	4	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
	7⅝	Gaynor Staf	7	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
	9¼	Gearhrt .24e	10	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
	2	Gen Buildrs	15	4	2	2	2	
	26	G Cinma .32	13	49	26⅛	25	25⅜	— ⅜
	5	GenEduc S v	12	26	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	5½	G Housewar	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	6⅜	Gen Interior		18	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
	1⅞	Gen Plywod		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	3⅜	Gen Recrat	7	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
	6⅜	Gen Resrch	10	31	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
	6¼	Genge Ind	10	6	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
	2⅞	Genisco Tch	19	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
	10⅜	Geon Ind	14	2	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
	6⅜	Gerber Sci	26	2	6½	6½	6½	
	16¾	Giant F .58a	7	4	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
	1⅞	Giant Str Cp	2	93	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
	7	GiantYel .40	21	106	8¼	7 3-16	8¼	+5-16
		GiantY fn.40		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	6	Glading .13t	10	15	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
	5	Glasrock Pr		21	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
	6⅜	Gln Ger .10r	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	9⅜	GlenDis .42t	13	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
	6	GlobeInd .40	8	7	6½	6½	6½	—
	8¼	GlobeSec Sy	9	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
	10⅜	Glosser .22	8	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
	13½	Gloucstr En	11	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	9⅝	Glover Inc	6	25	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
	6⅜	Gldblatt .36	10	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	17⅜	Golden Cycl	14	32	20½	19¾	20	— ⅜
	8⅞	Good LS Co	8	12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
	4¾	Gorin Strs	7	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
	5½	Gouldinc wt		18	5⅝	5½	5½	
	30	Grainger .27	24	200	35	34⅜	34⅜	— ¼
	3⅝	Granite Mgt	17	38	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛
	6⅜	GrasVa .16e	9	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
	8¼	Gray Mfg	11	17	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
	⅞	GreatAm In		73	1	⅞	1	
	2⅝	GrBasin Pet	47	84	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
	7	G LkCh .05e	12	25	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
	7⅜	GScott Smkt	7	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
	12	Greenm .92t	10	8	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
	11½	GREIT 1.20	10	2	12	12	12	
	4½	GryhdC .20e	4	26	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
	22¼	GRI Cp .06	23	7	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
	14⅛	Griesd 1.15e		2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
	14⅜	GrossTlc .90	9	4	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
	7⅜	Gjow Cs.3b	9	6	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
	2⅝	Gruen Ind		14	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
	1¼	GSC En .05e	62	8	1⅝	1½	1⅜	
	3¼	GTI Corp	43	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	
	6½	uardMr wt		11	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
	6⅜	Guilfrd Mils	5	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
	13	GlfMR 1.55e	12	38	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
	1⅜	GulfMRlt wt		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	32¾	Gulf Can .88	24	5	35¼	35	35	— ⅜
	10⅛	GulfRep Fin	5	7	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
	25⅜	Gifstrm LD	13	12	26⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
		H						
	3⅝	Hallcft Hom	5	10	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
	8½	HallaMot .40	7	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
	7½	HamilC .15e	9	19	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
	4⅞	Hamps .39t	4	1	5	5	5	
	6⅞	Hampt S .32	8	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
	7½	Hanvr Plen		4	8	8	8	— ⅛
	10⅜	HanvrSh .35	7	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	26¾	Harland .15	33	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
	9¼	HartAlf .10p	10	5	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
	31¾	Hartz Mt Fd	45	36	34⅛	34	34⅛	
	2⅜	Harvey Grp		9	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
	2¼	Harvey Strs	14	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	7½	Hasbro Ind	11	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
	7⅜	Hasting .20a	6	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
	3	Haydn St .20	8	18	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
	2⅜	Heinick Inst	12	8	3	2⅞	3	
	12½	Helm 1.25e	9	29	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
	11⅜	HerMaj .48e	7	8	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	8¼	HerffJon .20	9	1	9½	9½	9½	
	6½	HiShear Cp	8	4	7	6⅞	7	
	25⅜	Hillnbrand	16	14	28⅛	27⅜	27¼	— ⅜
	5	Hillhaven	13	2	5½	5½	5½	
	2¼	Hofmn Ind	6	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
	42	Holling 1.60	31	1	47	47	47	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Holly Corp	22	29	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
	38⅜	HomeOA .90	39	9	42⅝	42	42	— ¼
	19⅞	HormelG .81	13	3	20	20	20	— ⅛
	16	Hoskins 1	9	1	16½	16½	16½	
	20⅜	HospM 1.67e	12	x8	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
	1⅜	HospMg wt		76	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
	21½	Hosp Mtr In	16	7	22	21¾	21¾	— 1
	22⅛	Hotel I 2.07e	10	2	22⅛	22	22	
	10	House Ron	31	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
	8½	House Vl .32	14	16	10⅜	9½	10⅛	+ ⅜
	20⅜	Hbust Oil M	21	21	28⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
	1¼	Howell Ind	12	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
	41	HubellB 1.08	16	1	42½	42½	42½	— ¼
	46⅜	HudBOG .60	33	7	48⅞	48½	48⅛	— ⅜
	4⅞	Hudson Gen		7	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	
	11⅞	Huffmn .40e	9	29	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅜
	4⅞	HuntHlt .42t	7	7	5	5	5	— ⅛
	19¾	HuskyOil .15	17	22	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
	6⅝	Hycel Inc		32	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
	21⅜	HygFd 1.23t	9	2	22⅜	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
		I						
	16½	ICBCorp .42	11	2	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
	19½	ICM R 1.76e	12	17	21⅛	20½	21⅛	
	1⅞	Ill W'rld Enc		116	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
	5½	IMC Magnet	6	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
	4½	ImocoG .10e	4	7	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
	6 5-16	ImChm .27e	18	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
	36⅜	ImpOil .60	36	50	42⅝	42⅛	42⅜	+ ⅜
	7¼	IndianHd wt		4	7⅜	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
	12½	Inexco Oil	29	1056	16¾	14	14⅜	— 4⅞
	1⅜	Inflight Pict		38	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
	5⅛	InlandCr .08	9	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
	7⅜	Instron Cp	11	14	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
	2⅛	Instrum Sys	13	22	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	7¼	InteeRe .19t	9	13	8	7⅞	8	— ¼
	3	Intrmedco	15	23	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
	⅞	Intl Banknot		131	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
	7⅝	Int Foodsvc	8	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
	4	InFuneral S	8	21	4½	4⅜	4½	
	12	IntGenIn .70	7	19	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
	10⅜	Int Prot .10	11	10	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
	4⅝	Int Sea .25r	6	x3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅝	Int Stretch		14	4	4	4	
	3½	Interphoto	10	16	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	+ ⅜
	3⅜	Investrs Fla	5	7	4½	4½	4½	
	31¼	InDiv A 1.80	6	6	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
	7⅜	InvDivB .45	6	96	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
	6½	InvestFd .60	25	25	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
	14⅜	InvRIT 1.32e	17	22	15⅝	15	15⅛	
	7⅜	Inv Roy .14a	20	75	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
	8½	Iroquois Ind	16	16	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
	5⅛	Irvin Indust	11	17	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
	6⅜	ISC Ind .30	9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	7	Itel Corp	107	58	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	— ⅜
	1⅜	ITI Corp	45	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
		J - K						
	5¼	Jaclynln .36	8	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
	8	Jacobs Eng	9	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
	7½	Jamswy .48t	6	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
	8	Jeannette	17	6	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
	5½	Jefferson Str		9	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
	15¼	Jarvis 1.30t	7	13	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
	3¼	Jetronic Ind	14	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
	12⅛	Jewelcor	17	36	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ½
	24	JohnPd .08h	39	187	32¾	31½	31½	— 1½
	4¼	JS Industris	11	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	8¼	Jupiter Ind	7	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	4⅜	Kaisr In .77t	31	66	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
	3	Kalvex Inc	14	33	3¼	3	3⅛	
	4⅛	KaneMill wt		2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
	28	KanebSv .86	10	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ¼
	17⅜	Kauf Brd wt		17	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
	2⅞	Kavanau		12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ½
	10⅛	Kay Corp	22	47	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— 1
	2⅛	Kenton Corp		32	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
	6⅜	KenwinS .32	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
	5⅞	Ketchum Co	24	2	6	6	6	
	16	Kiewaose .48	12	108	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅜
	5⅜	Keystin .18e	18	1	6	6	6	
	1⅞	Kilemb Cop		1	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
	8	Killearn Pr	7	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Kin Ark Crp		54	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
25½	16⅜	KingRd .09e	13	25	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅜
37½	36	KingLat 1.60	12	2	36	35⅞	36	
27½	21½	Kirbyind .44	6	7	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
10⅞	5⅜	Kil Mfg	12	10	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
5⅛	4¼	KleerVu Ind	40	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
18¼	10½	Kleinerts		456	10⅝	10½	10½	— ½
10½	8¾	Kliklok .30	7	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
27⅜	20⅜	Knicker Toy	10	12	22½	22	22	— ¼
12⅝	10⅞	KnottHot .60	19	1	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
21¾	12¼	KuhnStr .10	8	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
		L						
3⅞	2	LaBarge		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
30⅛	10½	Lafay Radio	7	14	12⅝	12	12	— ¼
4½	3⅜	LAiglon App		1	3½	3½	3½	
4	2½	Wake Shore	362	40	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	9¾	LaMaur .36	10	7	10	9¾	9¾	
8½	6	Lane W .41t	8	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
6½	5	LaPointe .20	6	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
1⅞	1⅛	LaTour Bck		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅞	Lndmrk Ld	19	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6	3⅞	Laneco Inc	9	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
16⅜	14⅜	LarwR 1.23e	11	10	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	LarwinR wz		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
38	20⅛	LCA Corp	12	14	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
11½	3⅜	LCA Cp wt		34	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
14	8⅛	LeGran Cp	11	109	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅜
9⅛	6	Leader Intl		4	8	8	8	— ⅛
8½	5	Leadr Hous	11	11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5½	3	Leasc Cp wt		70	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
17¾	11¼	Leath Co .40	7	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
25	18	Lee Entr .30	13	19	18⅜	18	18	
7¼	5⅝	Lee Natl	25	7	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5¼	Lehigh Pres	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
20½	10½	Leigh Pr .40	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅞	7½	Leisure Tec	6	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
55½	42¼	LernerSt .96	9	14	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
41½	29	LernerSt wt		41	30⅝	29¾	30	— ⅜
18⅞	11⅞	LesFay .32b	8	53	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
13⅛	10⅜	LewisBF .20	9	15	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Liberty Fab		19	3	2½	3	+ ⅜
4½	2⅜	Librty Leas		1	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	LillAnn 1.13t	9	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
4¼	3⅜	LilyLynn A	6	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
4⅞	2⅞	Lincoln Am		13	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
22	17	Lloyds Elec	8	8	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
2⅝	2	Lodge Ship		21	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	8¼	Lohmn .32a	12	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
19¼	11⅛	LoewThe wt		707	11¾	10¾	11⅛	— ⅜
4⅛	2½	Logistic Ind	12	7	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
12⅛	10½	LaGenSv .40	12	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
26½	23⅜	Louis Cm 1b	7	4	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	4¼	LSB In .55t	8	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
4	2¾	LTVCorp wt		39	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Wuby Corp	6	20	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
9	6½	Lundy Elec	10	7	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Lynch Corp		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
		M						
2⅛	1⅜	Macro Chat		41	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	15⅜	Me PbS 1.20	11	3	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
1¾	1⅛	Mallry Ran	68	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8	4	MamiArt .22	7	45	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅜	4⅜	Mangel Strs	10	5	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
13½	9¾	Mangood .60	15	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
11	7¾	Mansf T .50	6	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15½	7⅜	Marinduqe	10	70	13½	13	13	— ⅜
10¾	7	Mark Contrl	27	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅞	Marlene Ind	16	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
9½	6½	Marshall Fd	4	27	7	6¾	6⅞	
9⅛	6⅜	Marshal Ind	13	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
13½	8⅞	Masand .40	7	7	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
22¼	12⅝	Masnel .16a	8	3	13⅛	13	13	
13⅜	10⅛	MaterR .10e	19	1	11½	11½	11½	
10⅛	5½	MauBro .20	9	14	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
11¼	9¾	Maue I .30e	10	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
10⅜	6⅜	McCrory wt		4	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
10½	7¼	McCro wt n		15	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
16½	9¼	McCu Ol	9	94	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
19¾	17	McDonh .40	8	9	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
8⅜	3⅜	McKeon Cn	5	8	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅜	MDC Corp	4	12	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	10¼	Medest .28	8	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5⅜	3⅜	Medan Leis	9	1	4	4	4	
10⅜	5¼	Medco Jwy	4	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
13	6⅜	Medenco .08	9	15	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
43¼	34¼	MediaGn .54	17	4	38¾	38	38	— ½
7¾	2⅜	Mego Int In	6	27	2⅞	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
21	14¾	MEMCo .68	7	8	15¼	15	15	— ⅜
11⅞	8⅜	Mercant Ind	9	31	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅞
5⅛	2⅞	Meridian In	21	12	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
8⅞	5¼	Metrocare	6	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
11½	3½	Metro Grtg	7	35	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
5¼	3¼	Mich Gen	6	18	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅞	Mich S pf.24		1	3	3	3	— ⅛
33¼	22⅛	Microwave	14	19	24	24	24	— ⅛
17¾	12⅜	Midd C .30b	6	11	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	
11⅝	8⅞	Midd Gass	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19	15½	MidwFin .36	11	11	17½	17¼	17¼	
25⅞	19⅛	Migo Eect	13	63	21⅜	20⅝	21	— ½
14⅜	9⅜	Mier H	5	5	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅜
37⅞	27¾	MI Roy .10e	19	25	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ½
45	38⅛	MirrA 1.80a	11	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
19¼	13	MoBeef Pkr	5	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
41¼	23½	Milche En	21	15	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
4¾	3⅛	Mite Corp	13	54	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅞	6½	MbAmCo Cp	8	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	11	MobHom .2	10	33	13⅛	12⅜	12⅞	— ⅜
8⅜	7	Modern Md	7	14	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9¾	7	Mybden wt		80	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6¼	Moog Inc	8	29	10½	9½	9½	— 1¼
3⅜	2⅛	Mouldings		23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
18	16⅜	MtVernM 1	8	1	17½	17½	17½	
9½	7¼	Mov Star .36	6	1	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
1⅞	1⅜	Movielab		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12½	9½	MPB Cp .32	6	x2	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
4⅜	3⅜	MPO Video		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅜	MPSInt .52t	18	35	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
26⅜	19½	MHIAm .25e	14	1	19½	19½	19½	
7⅜	6⅜	MWA .25r	9	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
		N						
5	3½	Napco Ind	9	3	4	3⅞	4	
5⅜	4	Nat Alfalfa	12	3	4⅜	4½	4½	— ¼
2⅜	1⅝	NatBelias H	23	20	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
16⅜	12⅞	N Distr .7e0	13	60	13⅛	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
21⅞	15	Nat Gen wt		11	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
7⅛	4⅜	Nat Gen wt n		7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
6¾	2⅞	NatHlth Ent	12	12	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
1¾	1	Natlnd wt		18	1	1	1	
22⅛	12¼	NMedEn .10	11	44	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅜
24⅛	15⅜	Nat Paragn	13	7	16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
11	7⅜	Nat Spinng	9	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Nat System		17	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
10	7⅜	NatInwH .20	8	2	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
12½	10½	NedhPk .3e0	5	1	10⅛	10	10½	
11⅛	8⅛	Neisner .50	27	21	8⅜	8½	8½	— ¼
6½	4⅜	NelIDon .35t	51	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
10⅛	8	NelsonL .50t	8	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Neonex .05	8	10	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
48⅛	34⅛	NEng Nuclr	27	16	35¼	34½	35	+ ½
6⅞	5⅜	NHamp Ball	11	3	6	6	6	
1½	1	Newidria M	50	33	1⅛	1	1	
4	2⅜	Newpark Rs	18	19	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
18½	11¼	N Proc .35e	16	23	12⅞	12½	12½	
15½	12¾	NYTimes .60	13	18	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
8⅜	5¼	NiagFS .20a	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅜	5½	Nichols SE	9	3	5⅜	5½	5½	— ¼
23½	20½	NJBP1 2.01e	9	16	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
2⅛	1½	NMS Indust		2	1½	1½	1½	
12⅜	8⅜	Nbel Indust	7	4	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	
26⅜	23⅜	Norf So Ry	93	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
6⅜	4	Nortek Inc	26	28	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	9	NorAm Roy	13	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
8⅜	5⅜	NorCdn Oils	21	31	7¼	7⅛	7 3-16	— 1-16
60⅜	56¼	N IPS pf4.25		z100	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼
29⅜	19	NNGMob wt		63	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ½
7¼	5⅜	Novo Corp	6	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
9⅜	4½	Nuclear Dat		8	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
26⅞	16⅛	NumacO Gs	35	22	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
		O						
7¼	5½	OEA Inc	6	1	5½	5½	5½	
49¼	30	Offshore Co	14	12	29⅞	29	29	— 1
23⅜	18⅞	OhioBrass 1	12	2	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
20	14	Oh Sealy .20	15	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅜	OKC Crp .80	6	6	20⅜	20	20	— ¼
5⅞	3⅜	Old Town		23	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅜	Olla Ind	6	2	5⅛	5	5	
1⅜	1	OmgLTV wt		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
42¾	30⅜	OnanCp .20e	14	5	31¾	31½	31½	— ½
77	59¼	OOkep 4.23e	12	z150	69¾	69½	69¾	+ 1
28⅛	18⅜	OpenRd Ind	10	20	19⅜	18½	18½	— 1⅜
7	3⅞	Orignl .22e	23	10	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅜	OrlolHo .1h0	8	18	15⅜	15	15	— ¼
2⅞	2⅜	Ormand Ind	14	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11½	8⅜	OSullivn .50	7	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
21	13⅜	Outdr Sprt 1	13	11	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅜
20⅞	13⅜	OverhDr .32	11	6	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
41	32⅛	Over Sh .10e	14	52	36½	35	35⅛	— ⅞
2½	1⅜	Oxford Elec	54	86	1	1⅜	1⅜	
11¼	7⅜	OxfdFst .10r	10	11	8¼	8	8	— ¼
6⅜	5	Ozark Airlin	14	25	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
		P - Q						
10½	7	P&A Indsia	9	156	10¼	10¼	[illegible]	
2⅛	1⅛	P&F Indust	25	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2⅜	Pac Cst Prp		4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	20⅜	PGE6pf 1.50		6	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
20	18⅜	PGE pf 1.37		1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	16⅜	PGE5pf 1.25		1	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
17½	16⅞	PGRd pf1.25		2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
17	16¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
16	15⅜	PG 4.5pf1.12		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	14½	PG 4.3pf1.09		2	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
31⅜	29½	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
28⅜	27	PG 8.1pf2.04		5	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
27½	25⅜	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
27⅜	27	PGE 8pf 2		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
8⅜	6⅜	P Holdg .34	9	18	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
64	58½	PacLt pf4.50		z60	59¾	59½	59½	— ⅜
16¼	14⅜	PNwTel 1.04	10	16	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
19	14½	PacSv L .28	6	4	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
18⅜	11½	Pall Corp	20	8	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
9	6	PalomF .05e	6	27	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅜	PaloM 1.64e	9	16	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	PalmrMl wt		12	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
13⅛	5½	Pandl Bredf	19	5	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
2⅜	2	Pantasote		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8	6⅜	ParkEle .41t	17	7	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13	6⅜	Parkwy Dis	9	27	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	4⅜	Pat Fash .24	5	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
21⅜	16	Patagoni Cp	10	5	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ½
5½	4	PatPar Pap		10	4	4	4	
9⅜	6⅜	PatoCG .10e	26	75	9	8⅞	9	+ ½
29	22	Peel Elder	27	3	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
4⅞	3⅜	Pemcor Inc	12	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅜	10⅜	PenEng .60a	7	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
23	17⅛	PenTra .70a	8	3	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅜
5	2⅜	Penob Shoe		2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	18½	PEPI Inc	11	2	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
6½	5	Perini .20e	5	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅜	7	Permaner	29	34	8½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Pertec Corp	12	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅜	Phil LD .52r	4	36	4⅛	4	4¼	+ ¼
4½	3	Phoenix Stl		7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	6	Pic n Pay St	12	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
9½	7¼	Piedind .24	6	31	7⅛	6⅜	6¾	— ½
9¼	7⅜	Pioner Plas	14	6	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Pioneer Sys	11	7	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
7⅜	5⅜	Pioneer Tex	8	28	6	5⅜	5⅞	— ⅛
61⅜	33	PilDMo 1.20	13	14	46⅞	46	46	— ½
7⅛	6⅜	PllWVT .57e	10	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
45⅞	39¼	Pittway .60b	19	2	39½	39½	39½	
21⅜	10½	PizzaCo Am	18	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
10⅞	6½	Plant Ind	19	18	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
3¼	1½	Plaza Group	10	26	2	2	2	
8¼	3	PlyGem .23t	8	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
26½	23⅜	PNBM 2.12e	10	18	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
6¼	3½	PNB MR wt		6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
15	12⅜	PauScal .72	8	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
5⅜	3⅝	Pneumo Dy		17	4⅛	4	4	
5½	2⅜	Poloron Pd		18	3⅜	3½	3½	
14½	10	Polychr .65t	11	909	14⅜	14	14	
8⅛	6	Polymr .45t 1	2	z200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Potter Inst		23	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	9	Prairie Oil	34	5	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
16⅜	14⅜	Pratt Lmb 1	9	1	14½	14½	14½	
5⅜	4	Pratt Rd .20	9	14	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
11⅞	6¼	Prel Corp	7	23	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
33½	20½	PrenHall .84	12	27	21	20⅜	20¾	
13¾	11⅞	PresRl B .84	50	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17⅞	6⅜	Presley Cos	5	46	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
5⅜	4⅛	Price Capitl		5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	9⅜	Prime Equit	9	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
24⅜	18⅜	Proler Stl 1	9	20	20	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
25⅞	21⅛	PrpCT 1.80e	13	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅛	PrdRIE .23e	21	12	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8	17⅛	PrudBdg .24	17	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
3⅜	2	Prud Fund		33	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	9	PSA Inc wt		1	9½	9½	9½	
15½	11¼	PubcoPtl .15	32	74	12⅜	12	12	— ½
60	57¼	PSCol pf4.25		250	58	58	58	
7⅜	5	Pulte Hmes	6	26	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅜
10¾	7½	PuntaGrd Is	5	2	7½	7½	7½	
13⅞	7⅜	PuritFsh .20		43	9⅛	8⅜	8⅞	— ⅛
19½	12½	PutnmsS .36	9	20	15	14¾	14½	— ¾
17½	10¼	Quabcor Inc	19	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
		R						
15½	12¼	Ranchrs Ex	26	5	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
36½	25	RansrO Can	93	7	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
3⅞	2⅝	Ransbrg .52	12	10	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
11	tt	AMERICAN STOCKS sheet 18 gryyr						
6¾	4⅛	RapdAm wt		56	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
7	5	Rath Pack		99	5⅛	5	5	
7	4½	Ray Resrcs	14	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
10⅜	6½	RB Indust	10	19	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	Reading Ind		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅛	17⅞	RealEsl 1.40	13	7	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
15⅜	12⅜	RltInT 1.20e	14	13	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅜
23½	20¼	Rlt RT 2.05e	10	8	20¾	20⅝	20¾	
27⅞	21¼	Recrion Crp	8	61	26⅜	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
3¼	2	Reeves Telc	10	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17¼	14¾	RefrigT .12e	11	2	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
12	10	Rem Ar .80	8	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2	⅞	RepMtln wt		24	1⅛	1	1	
51	36⅜	RepNat NY	9	25	36¾	35	35	— 2
51	36¾	RepNat NY	9	25	36¾	35	35	— 2
68⅜	48¼	ReschCll .08	44	2 4	58⅜	58½	58⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅞	Reserve OG	23	88	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
9⅜	6⅞	Resistlx .20	9	9	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
4¾	2⅞	ResrtsIntl A		41	3¼	3	3¼	
4⅜	2	Rest Assoc		32	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅜	Jex Nor .14t	6	28	4	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
9¾	5	RH Med Svc	8	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
13⅞	8⅛	Riblet Prod	6	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
5½	3⅜	Richford In		21	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ¼
6½	2⅞	Richton .20	5	113	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
8⅜	6¼	RicoArg Mn		15	8	7⅜	7⅜	
2½	1	Riker Maxs		76	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Riker Mx pf		15	¾	¾	¾	
20⅜	1	Riley Co	20	3	14⅜	14½	14⅜	— ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	RioAlgm .40	21	21	27⅜	27	27	— ⅜
18⅞	11	RisdonM .36	7	7	12⅜	12½	12⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	6¼	RiftFin .20b	13	48	9⅜	9½	9⅜	— ¼
15⅜	9⅛	Robino Lad	6	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
32½	20⅜	Robintech	31	130	31⅛	29	29⅜	— 2
6⅛	4¾	Roblin Ind	5	16	5	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
3	1½	Rockw Cmp	15	78	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
25	18	Rogers Corp	32	3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
8⅛	5	Roland Intl	7	41	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
13¼	7	Rollins Intl	8	37	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ¼
6⅛	3⅜	Ronco Telep	6	8	3½	3⅜	3½	
4	3	Rosenau Br		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10¾	7½	Rossmor Cp	6	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
4⅜	2½	Rossmor wt		2	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
26½	18	Rowan .14	15	20	21⅜	20	20	— ⅜
12⅞	8	Rowind .68t	15	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
9⅛	6⅞	Royal Amer	45	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅜	2⅜	RoyBus .32r	6	21	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
6	3⅜	RoyBch Col	3	8	4	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	4⅜	RPS Prod		5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2¼	1¾	RSC Indust	28	13	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
4⅜	3½	Ruddick Cp	6	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
3⅜	2¼	Rusco Ind	25	23	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Russeks Inc	5	5	3	3	3	— ⅛
15½	11	RussllMll .40	6	37	11½	11	11	— ½
33½	20⅛	Rust Cll .30	11	4	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
29¾	13½	Ryan H .05e	14	72	19⅛	18⅜	18¾	— ⅜
31⅞	24¼	Rydr Sys wt	3	3	24½	24¼	24½	
7⅜	4⅜	Ryerson Hay		14	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
		S						
43⅜	36½	SabineR .44	25	9	39	38⅜	38¾	— ¼
21⅜	15¼	StJohnsT .62	5	7	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
8⅞	7¼	Salem Corp	129	11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
30⅜	19½	Sambo Rest	37	273	24⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— 1⅛
7⅛	6⅛	S Carlo .82e		6	7	6⅞	7	+ ½
42½	34⅜	San JW 2.06	9	2	40	39⅞	40	+ ⅜
7½	5⅜	Sanitas .12	12	19	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅞	Sargent Ind3		23	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅛	6¾	Saturn Airw	7	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅛	Saundr Lea	9	7	12½	12⅜	12½	
7	4⅜	Savoy Ind		6	5	5	5	
8½	7¼	Schenuit Ind	8	2	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
4¼	2⅜	Sci Mgt .08e	9	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	9	Scient Atlan	20	6	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
8¾	4⅝	Scottex Cp	7	8	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	21⅞	ScottyHo .05	32	14	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
19¼	15	Scurry Rain	156	16	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
22	14⅛	See Contain	11	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅞	Searsind .44	7	21	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
10	7⅛	Season All	14	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅛	10½	Soc Mt 1.17e	10	80	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅜	1¼	SecMt In wt		56	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Sec Plastics	8	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Selas Cp .27		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅜	4⅜	Seligm Asso	5	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
14⅜	11⅞	Selig L .10r	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
25½	12½	Semtec .48t	12	10	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ½
1⅛	½	Sequoyah In		44	1	⅞	⅞	
14¾	8½	Service Cp I	8	12	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
11½	8⅜	Servisco .30	7	6	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	4	Servo Corp	9	15	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ½
14⅛	10	Servotr 1.37t	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	11⅜	Seton Co .45	9	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Shaer Shoe	26	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅜	6⅛	Shattck Den	25	14	7	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
24½	14⅛	Shaw n .17e	12	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13¼	9⅛	ShaltrR .05e	10	16	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
13½	9½	ShndCo .71t	6	20	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
21⅜	13½	Shnandh Oil	19	17	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅜
35	22	Sherwd Med	13	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
16⅜	13⅜	Showbt .40a	9	15	14⅜	14¼	14½	
13	8½	ShulmZr En	12	10	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
10⅜	8⅛	SierrPa .35e	4	10	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
19½	10⅜	Sierracin Cp	27	19	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅜	Sigma Inst	8	9	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
18½	14⅜	SignetCp .40	10	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	9	SikesCp .20	8	13	10½	10¼	10½	
5	3⅜	Simc St .20b	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8	7¼	Simkins .50	9	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
9	6½	Simplex Ind	7	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	11⅜	Simplex Wir		26	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
17⅛	12⅞	SkyCity Strs	11	4	13	13	13	— ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	SMDInd .28t	7	26	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
11¼	5	Solitron .06		56	7⅜	6⅞	7	+ ¼
16⅜	11⅛	Sonder Brdc	8	9	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
9¼	7⅜	Sorg Paper		5	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	18⅜	Soundsn .40	9	20	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
10⅞	9⅜	SoestCa .80a	10	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
114¼	111	SCE pf8.70		2	112	112	112	
22⅛	18½	SC 5.2pf 1.30		2	18½	18½	18½	
17	16	SC 4.7pf 1.19		1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
15⅞	14¼	SC 4.3pf 1.08		5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
64½	46¼	Sou Roy 1.20	34	93	57½	56⅞	57½	+ ¾
38⅜	33	SwstInv .70a	15	11	38⅛	37⅜	38	— ¼
24½	14	Specity Fast	11	14	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅞
7⅜	5⅜	Spector Ind	18	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
10	7⅜	Spectra .24	7	14	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
7⅜	5⅜	Spectro .18b	8	16	5⅜	5½	5½	— ¼
5⅛	3½	SpedOP .19t	50	50	7	5¼	7	+ 2¼
8½	5½	Speuzmn Ind	4	4	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
9⅜	6⅜	Spencer .32t	5	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	9⅛	Splentex .68	6	1	11	11	11	
14½	8⅜	SSP n .12r	7	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
18	12¼	StdAllian .80	6	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
4⅜	3	Std Containr	9	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	16⅛	StdCoosa .90	8	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
25¼	13⅞	StdMotA .42	11	14	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	StdPac Corp	9	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
27¼	25⅜	St Shfs 1.62t		1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	StanlyA .40t	21	7	6⅛	6	6	— ⅜
4⅞	3⅜	Stardust Inc	12	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15⅛	8½	Stgrrett Hou	8	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
16¾	12	StateSL .48e	6	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ¼
24⅜	14⅜	Statham Ins	16	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
5⅞	4⅛	Stelmet nc	17	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
12⅛	7½	Stelber Ind	11	38	8¼	7⅜	7¾	— ½
1½	13-16	Stellar Ind		21	1	15-16	1	+ ⅛
31⅜	19½	Stepn Ch .28	14	6	20	19½	19½	— ½
5½	4	SterlPre .26t	8	15	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	9⅞	Sterndent	9	15	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
47½	38	Stemco A	43	45	41	41	41	— ⅛
7⅜	4½	Stevcoknit	4	11	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
20⅛	15½	StopShop .90	9	4	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
18⅞	12⅜	STP Cp .40	11	40	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¾
5½	4½	Struth Wells		21	4¾	4½	4½	
2⅛	1⅜	Summit Org	4	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
22	19⅜	Sun Elec Cp	16	5	21⅜	21	21	— ½
9⅛	6	Sunair .12e	9	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
7	5⅛	SupFdSv .28	7	14	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅞	Sup Ind Intl	10	28	9⅞	9½	9½	
17½	11½	Sup Surg Mf	14	8	13¼	13¼	13¼	
29⅜	19½	Superscop	8	39	21⅛	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
9	5½	Susquhana	14	6	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
12⅞	11	Susqu pf.50k		8	11	11	11	
2¼	1½	SutrMtg wt		4	1½	1½	1½	
8⅞	5	Synaloy	8	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
87¼	53	Syntex .40	17	181	54	52½	52½	— 1½
32⅛	26	Sysco .05e	19	1	27	27	27	— ¼
6⅜	4⅜	System Eng	21	26	5	4⅜	5	
		T						
3⅜	2½	Tenger Ind		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
17½	14⅜	Tasty B .88a	9	7	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
13½	8⅞	Techcl Oper	16	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
3	2	Techcl Tape	7	54	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	11⅛	Tchnlcolor	10	31	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
3⅛	2	Technitrol		15	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	18	Telefix 1.29t	7	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
34½	24¼	Telprompt	29	147	34¼	25⅛	25⅛	— 1
3⅛	1⅜	Telex Cp wt		7	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Tenna Corp		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8	5¼	Tenneco wt		24	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Tenney Eng		8	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
25	14⅜	Teradyn Inc	41	264	14⅞	13¼	13¼	— 1⅜
25¾	19½	TesoroPt wt		18	22	21⅜	21⅛	— ¼
8	5¼	Texasint Co	13	34	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
7⅛	5⅜	Texstar	7	10	5⅞	5¼	5¼	— ¼
25¼	14½	Textron wt		1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	TFI Co Inc	10	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7⅞	5⅛	ThorMk .20r		5	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅜	Timple Ind	7	8	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	6¼	Tilmus Opt	135	9	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
25⅜	13⅜	Tokheim .35	11	14	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
11½	6⅛	Tolchin Inst	8	29	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
105⅛	100	TolEd pf7.76		z10	101½	101½	101½	+ 1
58	55⅛	TolEd pf4.25		z150	55⅜	56½	55⅜	+ ⅜
23⅜	18⅜	TonkaCp .40	11	31	18⅜	18	18	— ⅜
24⅞	14	ToppsG .20e	15	7	14⅛	14	14⅛	
10	6⅜	TotalPet NA	21	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ 1-16
8	5½	TownCnt .20	7	4	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
10⅜	7⅜	TranLux .35	23	17	8⅞	8½	8⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	1⅛	Trnsair .01e		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅜	16	TWA wt		309	20⅜	19½	19⅜	— 1
9¼	6⅜	Treadw .31t	9	7	7	7	7	
9½	6½	TriStMr .06e	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅞	2 7-16	TubosM .24e	8	50	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ 1-16
9¼	5⅛	Tuftco Corp	6	21	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
12½	6⅞	Turbodyne	12	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	7⅜	TwinFair In	7	46	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	
14⅜	8⅛	Tyco Labs	9	54	10⅜	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
		U						
2⅜	1⅞	UIP Corp	11	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	11⅜	UnFinl .74t	7	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
25⅜	17	Uninvest .60	8	6	19⅜	19½	19½	— ⅜
27½	24⅛	UnaTr 2.32e	10	3	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅞	Unam Tr wt		3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
11	8⅜	UnAirPr .40	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4	3⅛	UnAsbes .07	6	19	3⅛	3 5-16	3 5-16	— 1-16
2⅜	1½	UnBrand wt		60	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
18¾	16½	UnCosF .82t	11	6	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
12⅞	9¼	Un Dollar St	7	6	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
3	2¼	Unit Foods	7	18	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	UnNat Corp	25	25	6	5⅜	5⅜	
5½	4½	UnNatCp wi		7	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
1½	½	UnNatCp wr		10	13-16	13-16	13-16	+ 1-16
1⅛	¾	UnNtl wt wi		39	1⅛	1	1	
11	9⅜	Un Nat pf.70		9	10¼	10¼	10¼	
19⅞	13	UnP Dy .63a	5	15	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
32⅜	25⅞	USBnT 1.37e		5	28⅜	27⅜	28¼	+ ⅜
7⅜	6⅛	US Cer .10e	9	4	6½	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	US Filter	14	99	11⅞	11⅛	11½	— ⅜
21¾	18½	USLsR 1.70e	14	6	19⅜	19½	19½	
2⅜	2	USLsg R wt		48	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
3⅝	2½	USNat Rsrc		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅛	US Radium	8	16	7½	7	7	— ¼
16⅛	15	USRltln 1.36	16	26	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
9⅛	6⅜	US Reductn	7	30	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
14⅛	9⅜	USRubR .54	9	6	10	10	10	
29½	21	Unitek Corp	18	5	22⅜	22	22	— ⅛
31	22½	Unity Buy S	20	6	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
2⅛	1¾	Un Cont .04t	25	22	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
9	5	Univ Resrcs	36	21	7⅜	7	7	— ¼
13⅜	10¼	Univ Sav .22	7	2	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
20¼	13⅛	UrisBldg wt		10	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
8⅜	5½	URS Systms	18	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	9⅜	Utah IS .65e		x22	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
7	5	UVInd wt		11	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
		V						
7⅛	4	Val DOr Ind	6	20	3⅞	3½	3⅜	— ⅜
20⅜	8⅛	ValleS 1.36t	12	141	13	11⅛	12	+ 1
6½	4	Valley Mial	31	13	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ¼
13⅜	10⅜	Valmac .20r	7	20	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
6⅛	5	Valspar .24	9	x2	5	5	5	
5⅛	3	ValueLin D		6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	9⅜	VanDorn .28	9	13	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Varo Inc	12	18	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
23	16	Veeco .14e	12	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
17	11¼	Venicin .23b	8	5	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅜
5⅛	3⅛	Vernitron	10	28	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
5½	3¼	Vertipil Inc	11	28	3¼	3	3⅛	
10⅛	7⅜	Vesely Co	17	17	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
34⅜	18¼	Veico Offsh	39	363	23⅜	22⅛	22¼	— 1⅜
5⅜	3⅛	Viatech Inc		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
5⅛	2½	Viewlex		26	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	9½	Viking Genl	3	8	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Vikoa Inc		76	8⅜	7½	8⅛	+ ⅞
17¼	8¼	Vintage Ent	6	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
8¼	5⅜	VLN Corp	8	63	6⅜	6½	6½	+ ⅛
5⅛	3¼	Vol Merch	31	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
7½	5⅜	Vu'c Cp .10	15	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	4⅛	Vu'c Inc .30	8	1	5⅛	5	5⅛	
		W						
7⅜	5¼	WabMag .10	20	14	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	9¼	Wacknht .28	13	17	11¼	10⅜	11⅛	+ ⅜
5¼	3¼	WadlEq .10e	12	1	3⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	6¼	Walnoco Oil	22	33	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	WardCR Dg	20	11	17½	16¼	16¼	— 1½
2½	1½	WardFds wt		6	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
8½	4½	WardsCo .20	13	11	5½	5	5⅞	+ ⅛
14	6½	WarC pfC.05		75	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	— ⅛
37	24¾	WasPstB .40	12	5	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
15	13⅛	WasRIT 1.04	14	7	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
5⅞	4½	Welman Co	8	14	5¼	5	5⅛	
6⅛	4¼	Weld Tu Am	14	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8	6½	Wellco Ent	6	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
23⅜	12¼	WellsNat Sv	18	51	23¼	22⅜	22⅞	— ½
22¼	14⅛	WestChP .72	11	11	14½	14⅜	14½	
61⅜	59¾	WTex pf4.40		z80	60½	60	60	— ½
3⅜	2	Westats Ptl		13	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅞	1¾	Westby Fsh		8	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
6⅜	5⅛	Westrn Pet	22	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
19⅞	15	Westn Finl	6	6	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	
2⅜	1½	Wstrn Orbis		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅛	2½	WstPac I wt		15	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
15⅜	9⅞	Westran Ind	13	25	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅜
10⅛	9⅛	Whippny .60	50	1	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
11⅛	8½	Whitaker .34	7	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
4⅞	3	Whitehall El	7	29	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	17⅜	Whiting 1.20	9	x13	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
2¾	1½	Whittakr wt		79	1⅝	1½	1½	
2⅛	1½	Wichita Ind	81	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	2¾	Willcx Gibb	7	11	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	
16⅜	11⅛	Wmhous .20	8	32	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
5⅛	4	WlshrO .20t	22	99	4½	4⅜	4½	
12⅜	8⅛	Wilson .20e	14	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	4¼	WilsonBr .2t	7	2	4½	4½	4½	
4½	3⅛	WlsonPh .12	25	x21	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
10⅜	8½	Winkimn .40	6	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	4⅞	Winston Mll	8	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
63	58	Wis P pf4.50		z10	58½	58½	58½	
16	6⅛	WolfHB .24	5	318	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅞
22	16⅛	Wood In .72t	9	5	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅜
13	9⅛	Woodmoor	4	1	11½	11½	11½	
12⅞	7	Worces Cont	8	9	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
12⅜	10⅜	Work Wr .60	6	14	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
16⅜	10⅜	Wraither Cp		27	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
1⅜	13-16	Wright Har	49	66	1½	1 7-16	1½	+ 1-16
10¼	5¼	WTC Air .10	15	36	5⅜	5⅛	5½	
40⅜	21½	WUI In .10e	14	13	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ¾
4⅞	3	Wyle Labs		3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
29⅞	18	Wynn Oil	10	24	18	17	17	— 1¼
14	11½	WymBan .40	11	7	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
		Y						
17⅜	12⅜	Yates Ind	18	32	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅜
		Z						
4⅜	3⅛	Zero Mfg	36	32	4⅛	4	4	
8½	5	ZimHom .24	17	4	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	
2⅞	2	Zion Foods		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛

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formerly
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Vice President

and will be associated in our International activities

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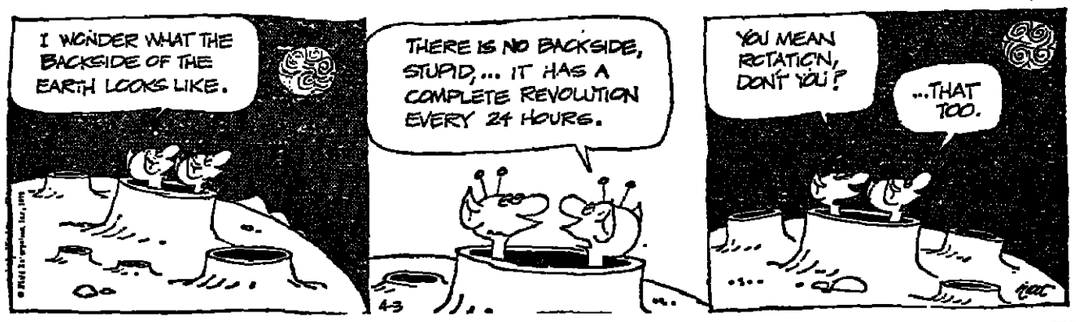
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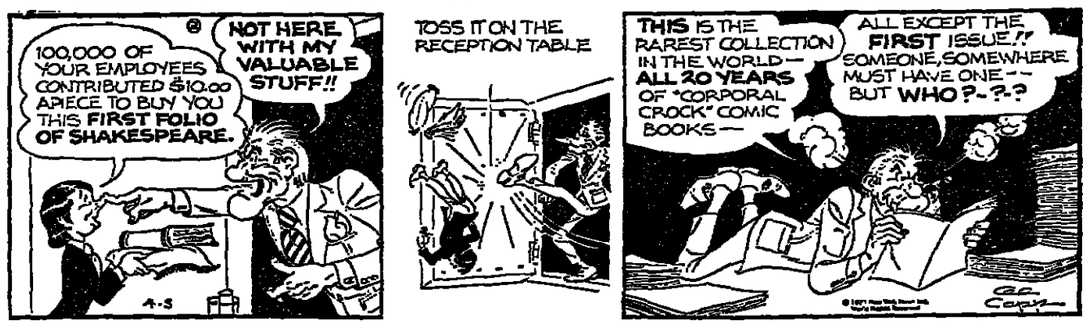
PEANUTS



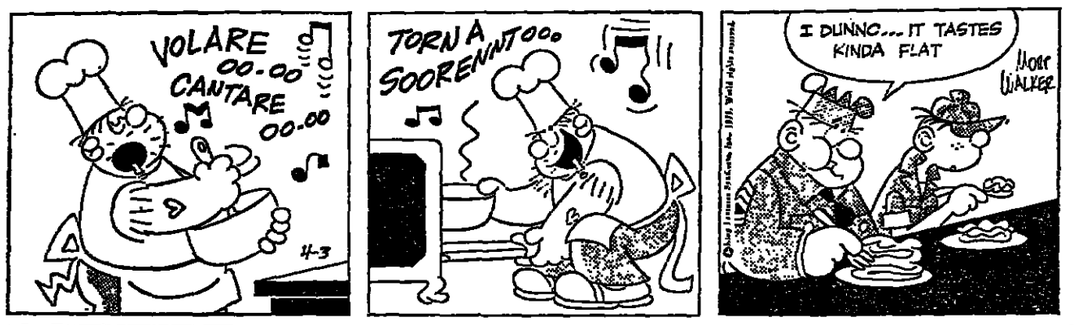
B.C.



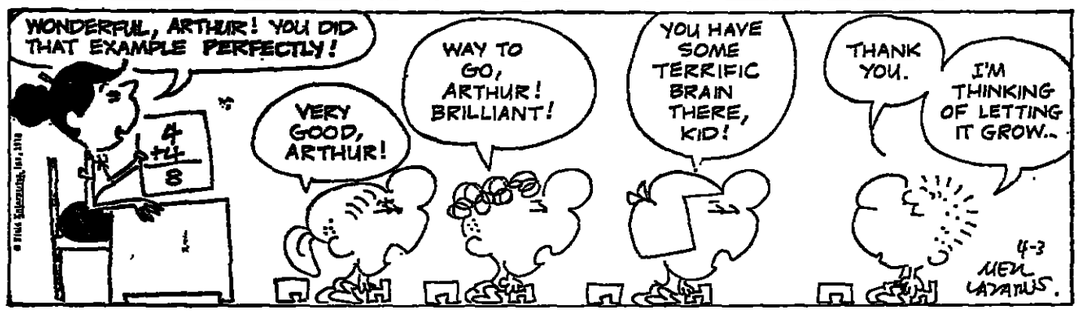
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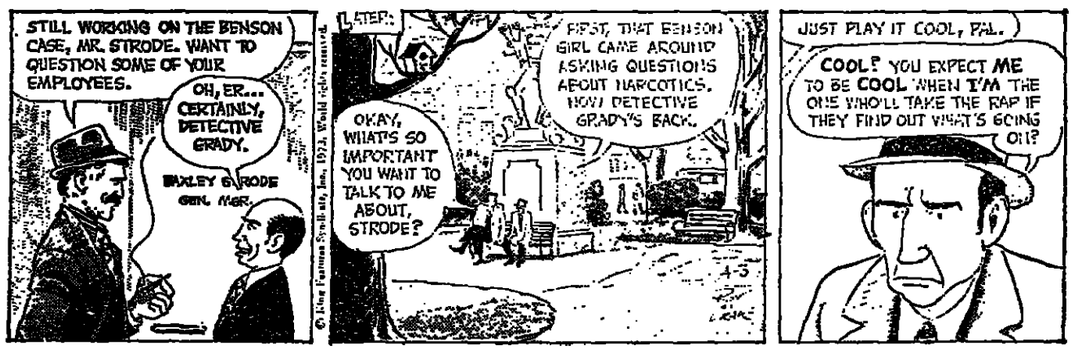
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



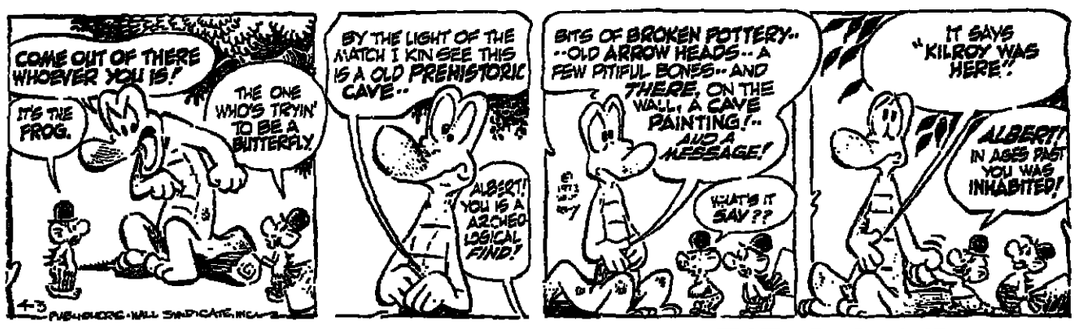
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A suit combination that is often misplayed was correctly handled by South in the diagramed deal. South became slam-minded as soon as his partner opened the bidding with one club. A gentle approach elicited the information that North held five spades and at least five clubs. Blackwood then disclosed that North held two aces and no kings, so six-no-trump became the logical contract.

West led the diamond jack, giving South two tricks in the suit without the need to risk a finesse.

East played low on the diamond lead, and South won with the queen. At this point many players would lead the club queen—and deservedly go down in the slam—but South correctly led the club two to dummy's ace, and followed with the three to his queen. There were two advantages in this procedure. It would gain if either defender held the singleton club king, and it established the club division quickly. If South had played the club queen and lost the finesse to East, he would have been forced by a heart return to make a decision in that suit before he knew whether the clubs would run.

As it was, the contract was still in the balance. West won the second club lead with the king and played a spade. South won with the king, cashed the diamond ace and entered dummy with a spade. After cashing the club jack and one more spade trick, South reached this position:

	NORTH (D)	
	♠ AQJ105	
	♡ 6	
	◇ 4	
	♣ AJ7643	
WEST		EAST
♠ 62		♠ 9843
♡ Q92		♡ 10874
◇ J1086		◇ K932
♣ K1098		♣ 5
	SOUTH	
	♠ K7	
	♡ AKJ53	
	◇ AQ75	
	♣ Q2	

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

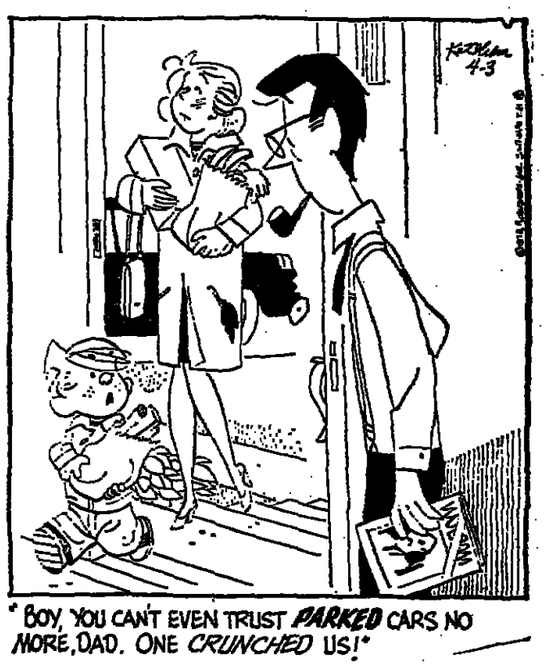
North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Pass	1 ♡	Pass
1 ♠	Pass	2 ◇	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♡	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
6 ♣	Pass	6 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond jack.

	NORTH	
	♠ J10	
	♡ 6	
	◇ —	
	♣ 76	
WEST		EAST
♠ —		♠ —
♡ Q92		♡ 10874
◇ 10		◇ K
♣ 10		♣ —
	SOUTH	
	♠ —	
	♡ AKJ5	
	◇ 7	
	♣ —	

West was now under pressure when another spade winner was cashed and East and South gave up hearts. Knowing that his partner held the diamond king, from his high-low signal earlier, West made the natural move of discarding the diamond ten. This led to an automatic double squeeze when the last spade winner was played. East had to keep the diamond winner and West the club winner, so South knew that the heart queen would drop from one side or the other.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOYKE

FLECT

ST.AARY

BIEFLE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○" ○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: BILGE SKULK LAXITY TREMOR

Answer: *Keep it and you won't more*—STILL

BOOKS

Criminals at Large

THE American private eye, immortalized by Hammett, refined by Chandler, brought to its zenith by Macdonald, bears with it certain conventions. The private eye does not have much money. He is essentially a loner. He is tough and competent, but he is also lonely, cynical, feels sorry for himself, has a life as seamy as the cases he investigates. And so we come to Bill Pronzini's "The Vanished" (Random, $4.95) and Michael Z. Lewin's "The Way We Die Now" (Putman's, $5.95), both private-eye novels, both adhering very much to the conventions.

Lewin's private eye, who operates out of Indianapolis, is all but an archetype. He feels so sorry for himself that his *Weltschmerz* would make the local reservoir run over. He is hired by a poor family to check into a husband accused of murder. He deals with grubby people, and the story is grubby. Lewin is an exponent of realism. But he is a skillful writer, and he does manage to create a feeling of loneliness and even desolation. His first novel, "Ask the Right Question," came out about a year and a half ago, and was a very promising attempt. This one is even better.

Pronzini's last few books have been chase novels. In "The Vanished" he has invented still another of those lonely, disillusioned, self-pitying private eyes. This one is hired to trace a missing person, and the trail moves from San Francisco as far as to Germany. Plenty of action, a touch of romance, skillful plotting. "The Vanished" is a better book than *Pronzini's previous* two.

If you can accept the premise of William McGivern's "Reprisal" (Dodd, Mead, $6.95), you will find it an exciting, fast-moving book. The locale is Malibu, where three teen-agers are found dead on a beach. Drugs. Their parents—two WASPs and a Jew—are of course horrified. Then comes the premise. Can three such educated, well-to-do, middle-aged men bring themselves to commit murder in revenge for their children?

In real life, probably not. But McGivern is a fine storyteller, and he makes the reader suspend belief as the three fathers swing into action. First, they get rid of the pusher. Then they get entangled with the Big Boys, including the Mafia. McGivern eventually clears things up through a *deus ex machina* device. Basically the whole situation is artificial. But it does touch on things very much in the minds of Americans far-flung these days, and McGivern keeps things moving breathlessly along.

Also about drugs is "Postscript to a Dead Letter" by Donald MacKenzie (Houghton Mifflin $5.95). This is a sort of French Connection type of book, with the action actually taking place in France. A British newspaperman, trying to establish the fact of a certain case, finds himself mixed up with the Union Corse (the French Mafia), drug traffic and connections that go into the highest echelons of the French government. All this is lively and readable. And if you want to go into the business for yourself, you can get a good idea in this book about the way drug dealing in France is practiced.

"We made our first gold on March 1st, 1972." That is the first sentence in Alan Dipper's "The Golden Virgin" (Walker, $5.95). Dipper doesn't kid around. This is a novel about modern alchemy — matter-energy conversion, to be precise. With this process you can make gold, and you can also reshape the universe if you feel like God. Naturally certain forces would like to keep their hands on such power.

For about half the book, "The Golden Virgin" is very, very good. The character of a scientific genius is well drawn; the dialogue is civilized; the scientific parts have a ghastly realism. Then Dipper starts to complicate matters, even going so far as to bring in lycanthropy. The final is as wild and mixed-up a mess as you are ever going to get confused about. Credibility ceases. Of course, you are going to want to know how things come out, and nobody is going to put this book down, but it could have been much better than it is.

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Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 book stores in 84 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances on the list.

This Week		Weeks on List	Last Week
	FICTION		
1	The Odessa File, Forsyth	1	2
2	Jonathan Livingston Seagull, Bach	2	4
3	Green Darkness, Seton	3	3
4	The Taking of Pelham One Two Three, Godey	5	1
5	*Semi-Tough*, Jenkins	4	5
6	August 1914, Solzhenitsyn	3	6
7	The Sunlight Dialogues, Gardner	5	7
8	The Persian Boy, Renault	5	9
9	The Camerons, Crichton	7	8
10	Snowfire, Whitney	—	2
	GENERAL		
1	Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution, Atkins	1	1
2	The Best and the Brightest, Halberstam	2	2
3	I'm O.K.— You're O.K. Harris	3	3
4	The Joy of Sex, Comfort	4	4
5	The Implosion Conspiracy, Nizer	7	5
6	Harry S Truman, Truman	6	6
7	Hour of Gold, Hour of Lead, Lindbergh	—	1
8	"Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye," O'Donnell & Powers	8	8
9	Soldier, Herbert with Wooten	9	9
10	All Creatures Great and Small, Herriot	8	10

Solution to Previous Puzzle

■	K	I	N	G	■	S	A	P	■	E	B	R	O
M	E	L	E	E	■	A	I	D	A	■	B	E	E	R
A	L	I	A	S	■	N	A	L	■	S	O	D	A	S
S	T	A	T	U	S	C	Y	M	B	A	L	S	■	■
S	S	D	■	■	A	H	S	■	E	X	I	T	E	D
■	■	■	A	T	M	O	■	I	T	O	■	E	M	E
A	W	A	S	H	■	C	L	E	F	■	A	M	E	■
B	A	S	I	S	E	S	A	R	E	L	O	A	D	E	D
O	F	T	■	B	E	D	S	■	■	N	E	S	T	S
R	E	H	■	E	M	S	■	A	Y	E	S	■	■	■
T	R	E	B	L	E	■	O	V	O	■	■	E	R	S
■	■	C	E	L	L	I	D	O	U	G	H	N	U	T
T	A	R	T	S	■	D	E	W	■	O	I	L	E	R
F	R	O	O	■	■	L	O	A	■	N	E	A	R	S
D	A	W	N	■	■	E	N	I	L	■	G	R	I	S

CROSSWORD

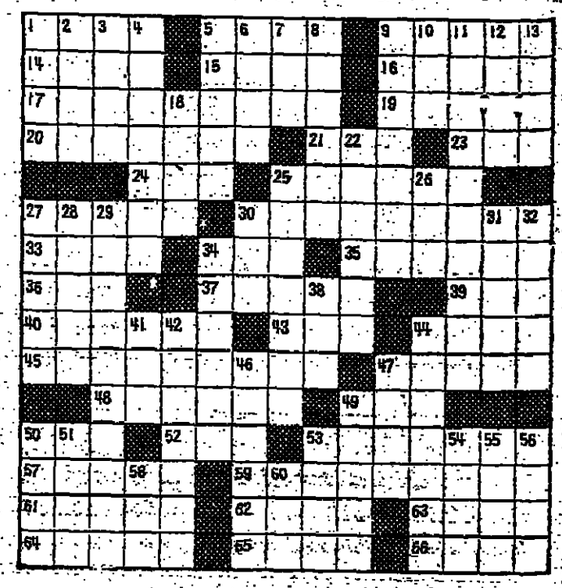
By Will Wen

ACROSS

1 Conceal
5 Coarse tobacco
9 "But —— me, give me . . ."
14 Pines, e.g.
15 Daffy
16 French river
17 Stand up against
19 Phase
20 —— Folly
21 Do sewing
23 Fuel carrier
24 Born: Fr.
25 Least ornate
27 Contended with
30 Like the wash on a damp day
33 Engage
34 Hair style
35 Chess piece
36 Oriental hero
37 Miss Bryant
39 Steam, in Scotland
40 Shriners
43 Poetic contraction
44 Shrewd
45 Lodge member
47 Places for doves
48 Lighter needs
49 Exclamation
50 Asian native
52 Greek letter
53 Needle-shaped
57 Dialect
59 Avoids, with "of"
61 *Pigment*
62 Passage
63 Spirit
64 Filled full
65 Vehicle
66 City of Georgia

DOWN

1 Go off target
2 Arthur of the court
3 Highway sign
4 City in Illinois
5 Playground feature
6 Farm animals
7 Oh, on the Oder
8 O. Henry milieu
9 Neighbor of S. F.
10 Kinsman
11 Persist
12 Flat plinth
13 Orchestra instrument
18 *Flintstone or* Stone
22 Evergreen shrubs
25 Il Duce and namesakes
26 Students: Abbr.
27 Tease
28 Engine tender
29 Event for John L. Sullivan
30 —— Valley
31 Delight
32 Greek commmes
34 Base of a split
38 *Pan material*
41 Ferrer or Brooks
42 Issued
44 Less refined
46 Overeats
47 Huntley
49 Had a hurt
50 Tourist mecca of Southwest
51 Chest
53 Ailment
54 King Olaf's seat
55 Counterfeit
56 Orbs, old style
58 Iron —
60 Unlucky



هكذا من الاصل

Ali's Decline Is Not A Complete Surprise

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT).—While Ken Norton was punching a limp effigy of Muhammad Ali around the ring in the 12th round, Joe Frazier offered the most sensible comment that the American Broadcasting Company carried out of San Diego Saturday. "Wonder what Clay's gunna say now," he said to announcer Howard Cosell. "That I took all the fight outta him?"

After Frazier lost the heavyweight championship of the world to George Foreman in January, both Cosell and the man he calls Cassius Clay suggested that the champion had been softened up in his bout with Ali nearly two years earlier. If that explains what happened in Jamaica, then the reason Ali came up empty this time is that he left his fight in Las Vegas with Joe Bugner in February.

"Nobody can really believe what they have seen," Cosell declared after Saturday's performance. Speak for yourself, Howard. On March 21 it was reported in this space that "there are people who believe firmly that Norton will bat the former heavyweight champion of the world bug-eyed," and Robert Biron, who owns a piece of Norton, was quoted:

"We are not smoking opium. We really think Ken has a great shot."

"If Norton makes him fight three minutes a round for 12 rounds," Biron was quoted at that time, "Norton must win because Ali's legs are gone."

Easier on TV

Actually, the only development in San Diego that could be properly termed an upset was that Ali kept his mouth shut. When his punishment was over he combed his hair, massaged his jaw, departed in silence and refused to see the press. Cosell claimed that on a broken jaw, off Ali's form a pretty flimsy reason.

It has always been felt here that a competent observer at ringside is far better qualified to judge a fight than anybody watching on television. That being so, the bout couldn't have been as one-sided as it looked on TV, for two officials gave Norton little better than a shade and one called Ali the winner. Yank Durham had the fighters even after 10 rounds, and Cosell never credited Norton with a punch that would break a nun's glasses, let alone her jaw.

The score here, taken off a color screen, gave Ali only the third and 11th rounds with the seventh even.

Durham's judgment could have been warped because he is Frazier's manager, and as such had vested financial interest in Ali. Yank didn't want to believe that an obscurity like Norton was punching that gorgeous meal-ticket full of holes.

Frazier, sitting in the same corner, didn't share Durham's misgivings. Seeing that big mouth stopped was the next best thing to stopping it himself, and he didn't conceal his enjoyment.

Cosell did warn listeners about California's scoring system, and he was right. Was it Frank Lloyd Wright who said that the continent tilts and everything loose slides into Southern California? The scoring system is an example: The winner of each round gets from 1 to 5 points. The loser gets no points, and in an even round no one gets a point. In this case, Norton got 7 of the 32 points awarded by the three officials.

At Home

Observing correctly that you never can tell how a fight will be judged in California, Cosell added "especially here in Norton's home town." The gratuitous implication of provincial bias was not supported by the scorecards.



Associated Press.

WATCHING HIS WORK—Ken Norton visits *Muhammad Ali in hospital after he broke his jaw.*

Ali was overweight at 221 pounds and probably overconfident, though with an ego the size of his it is hard to gauge complacency. It is a measure of Ali's deterioration that Norton didn't look especially impressive whipping him, didn't have to. Even though the winner never fought at full throttle, he would *almost surely have stopped Ali inside 15 rounds.*

"Now what do you think?" Norton demanded of Cosell when it was over.

"I was dead wrong," Howard said, "and so was most of the country."

"You always wrong," Norton said.

'Couldn't Move My Head'

SAN DIEGO (UPI).—The doctor who performed the surgery on Muhammad Ali's fractured jaw said yesterday: "I personally don't understand how he could have gone 11 rounds with that much pain."

Dr. Gary Manchester, who performed a 1 1/2-hour operation Saturday night to wire Ali's broken left jaw together, quoted the former heavyweight boxing champion as saying before the surgery:

"I couldn't fight. I couldn't move my head because of the pain. He (Ken Norton) won the fight. I'm just sorry I couldn't fight."

Manchester said he hoped to keep Ali, 31, at Clairemont General Hospital here for "four or five days."

Norton visited the former heavyweight champion this afternoon.

Manchester said the fracture was not a "clean break" as reported earlier. The fracture occurred in the first round of the 12-round fight.

Norton Made a Move When He Was Ready

SAN DIEGO, April 2 (AP).—When the Muhammad Ali-Ken Norton heavyweight fight was announced, there was the usual slur: "So he's next in Ali's bum of the month club."

Almost as unknown as most of his victims in a 28-1 won-lost record, Norton shook up the boxing world Saturday when he fractured Ali's jaw and earned a 12-round split decision over the once-beaten former world heavyweight champion. Norton was a 5-1 underdog and ironically, in pre-fight discussions, he was given a chance of winning if he landed a lucky blow and broke Ali's jaw.

At a post-fight victory party, the muscular 6-foot-3, 210-pound Norton said he yelled at Ali as soon as the fight was over, "I beat you, sucker."

But Norton is usually no braggart. Later he called Ali "a good man." He frowned when it was intimated that Ali, 31, was over the hill.

Norton, 28, is an ex-marine who lives in Capson, near Los Angeles. He was divorced and has custody of his son, Kenny jr, 6.

Such contenders as Mack Foster and George Chuvalo have refused to fight Norton, according to his trainer, Eddie Futch. So Norton managed to break into the top 10 in world rankings by beating unknown opponents.

Ready for Ali

Futch said an opportunity to fight Ali came up two years ago but Futch rejected it "because Norton wasn't ready."

After Norton beat Henry Clark last November, Futch said he pronounced Norton ready and Ali's handlers quickly approved a fight.

Ali received $210,000 and Norton only $50,000.

"Ali gave us the fight," Norton said. "I took my big chance. We paid for it."

Norton's richest purse had been $8,000. His lone extravagance has been a $13,000 automobile with his initials on the door, which—before the Ali fight—he called "not too bad for a ham-and-egg fighter."

Norton, who boxed during his four years in the Marines, *turned pro in 1967 and knocked out 15 of his first 16 opponents.* Then he got knocked out in the eighth round by José Luis Garcia in 1970 in Los Angeles. There was some dispute that Garcia's knockout punch came after the bell.

"I was too cocky," Norton recalled. "I didn't know the difference between self-confidence and over-confidence."

His managers, Art Rickin and Bob Biron of San Diego, advised him after the Garcia loss to see Dr. Michael Dean, a hypnotist.

Norton said Dean gave him the "power of suggestibility" so that he would adhere more readily to his trainer's suggestions —keep his guard up and learn to jab effectively with his left, which was Futch's basis for pronouncing Ken ready for Ali.

"This kid was disgusted," Dean said of Norton in 1970. "He wanted to stop."

Worth the Work

Norton said: "At times I was very dejected because I couldn't get fights with anybody ranked above me. But it's like hiking 10 miles: you are glad you've done it once it's over."

"One problem Norton had was keeping his hands up when he became tired," Dean said. "So I told them he could drop them as long as he was out of his opponent's reach. Then he could relax, take deep breaths, rejuvenate and renew the fight."

Norton said after the fight that this is called auto-suggestion. He practiced it frequently during the fight, standing back, breathing deeply and rolling his shoulders.

Lead NBA Series, 1-0

Havlicek's 54 Points Pace Celtics in Playoff

BOSTON, April 2 (AP).—Boston's John Havlicek scored a team record 54 points last night as the Celtics breezed to a 134-109 victory over the Atlanta Hawks in the first game of their best-of-7 National Basketball Association quarter-final playoff series.

Havlicek scored 30 points in the first half as he ran off strings of baskets any time Atlanta drew close.

Havlicek—who received strong scoring support from Jo Jo White, who added 34 points—tallied the game's first eight points as the Celtics bolted to a 16-0 lead.

The Hawks did not come close until Lou Hudson, who led his team with 28 points, hit three jump shots in the second period to bring the Hawks to within four points, 44-40.

Havlicek pumped in 10 points in the next three minutes and the Celtics raced to a 63-49 half-time lead.

In the third quarter, the Celtics opened up an 18-point advantage, only *to see the Hawks* cut it back to 10. Havlicek took care of that rally, however, hitting three baskets as teammates Dave Cowens and White added one apiece to put the game out of reach.

Havlicek's 54 points was a Celtic high for either playoff or regular season action, eclipsing the previous record of 51 scored by Sam Jones in the 1967 playoffs against New York.

Lakers 108, Bulls 93

At Inglewood, Calif., Gail Goodrich scored 33 points and Jerry West added 30 and Wilt Chamberlain destroyed Chicago's inside game as the Lakers beat the Bulls, 108-93, to take a 2-0 lead in their Western Conference playoff series.

Chamberlain blocked 11 and pulled down 21 rebounds, while West contributed 19 assists in the Lakers' 14th victory in their last 15 games against Chicago.

The Lakers led throughout the second half after holding a 56-47 half-time advantage, but Chicago got to within five at 94-89 with 2:09 to go. Then the Lakers ran off eight straight points on a pair of baskets by Jim McMillian, two free throws by West, and a layup by Goodrich. McMillian had 19 points, while Bob Love paced the Bulls with 32, 26 of them in the first half.

The best of seven-game series now moves to Chicago for the third and fourth contests Friday night and Sunday.

Suns Hire Coach

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 2 (UPI).—Oklahoma coach John MacLeod has been named coach of the Phoenix Suns of the *National* Basketball Association.

MacLeod, 34, will be charged with regrouping the Suns, who dropped to a 38-44 won-lost record this season, their worst since the expansion of 1968-69.

He succeeds Jerry Colangelo, general manager, who took over coaching duties last fall when Butch van Breda Kolff was fired after the first seven games of the season. Colangelo will remain as general manager.

ABA Pacers Top Rockets to Take 2-0 Playoff Lead

INDIANAPOLIS, April 2 (UPI).—Freddie Lewis led Indiana with 30 points as the Pacers overpowered the Denver Rockets in the final period for a 106-93 victory and a 2-0 lead in their American Basketball Association best-of-7 Western Division playoff series.

The Pacers, trailing after three quarters, nearly doubled the score on Denver in the final period, 33-17. The Rockets lost three front-court players in the final period—Byron Beck with a twisted ankle and Dave Robisch and Willie Long on fouls.

Ralph Simpson had 29 points for the Rockets and Robisch 26 before fouling out with 7:33 left to play.

Squires 109, Colonels 94

At Louisville, Julius Erving's 41 points and rookie George Gervin's 12-point outburst in the fourth quarter carried Virginia to a 109-94 victory over the Kentucky Colonels and evened their playoff series at one victory apiece.

Behind 80-76 at the end of three quarters, Virginia held the Colonels in the final period to 14 points and rolled on to take the lead at 84-82 on a basket by Gervin.

NBA Playoffs

Sunday's Games

New York 123, Baltimore 103 (Monroe 32, Frazier 29; Chenier 27, Hayes 23). (New York leads best-of-7 series, 2-0.)

Golden State 95, Milwaukee 92 (Russell 25, Mullins 18; Jabbar 26, Allen 24). (Best-of-7 series tied, 1-1.)

Boston 134, Atlanta 109 (Havlicek 54, White 34; Hudson 28, Bellamy, Maravich 16). (Boston leads best-of-7 series, 1-0.)

Los Angeles 108, Chicago 93 (Goodrich 33, West 30; Love 32, Sloan, Van Lier 12). (Lakers lead best-of-7 series, 2-0.)

ABA Playoffs

Sunday's Games

Indiana 106, Denver 93 (Lewis 30, McGinnis 23; Simpson 29, Robisch 26). (Indiana leads best-of-7 series, 2-0.)

Virginia 109, Kentucky 94 (Erving 41, Rakins 27; Issel 35, Mount 19). (Best-of-7 series tied, 1-1.)

abres Win to Expand Into NHL Playoffs

FALO, N.Y., April 2 (UPI).—y Mickey and Jim Lorentz scored second-period goals d Buffalo to a 3-1 victory he St. Louis Blues last night ive the Sabres fourth place e East and a berth in the al Hockey League playoffs e first time ever.

falo, which came into the for the 1970-71 season, also e the first expansion team o oust an established club a playoff berth.

The victory clinched the playoffs despite a 3-3 tie by Detroit with the New York Rangers. The Sabres needed the victory to gain the playoffs.

Buffalo will meet Montreal in the first round of the Stanley Cup playoffs.

Red Wings 3, Rangers 3

At New York, Tim Ecclestone batted home a pass from Ace Bailey with 3 minutes 24 seconds left to play to give Detroit a 3-3 tie against the Rangers but the tie wasn't enough to earn the Red Wings a playoff spot. The Wings had failed to make the playoffs the two previous years.

Penguins 5, Flyers 4

Jean Pronovost connected on a backhander at 18:47 of the third period to give Pittsburgh a 5-4 home victory over Philadelphia. The Flyers, who finished second in the West, move into the Stanley Cup playoffs against Minnesota Wednesday night in Philadelphia.

Blacks Hawks 4, Maple Leafs 4

Norm Ullman scored from the crease with 29 seconds to play to give Toronto a 4-4 tie with Chicago.

Canadiens 5, Bruins 3

At Boston, Pete Mahovlich scored two goals and assisted on a third as Montreal beat the Bruins, 5-3, in Boston.

Flames 4, Islanders 4

The Flames skated to a 3-1 first-period lead but the New York Islanders battled back for a 4-4 tie in Atlanta.

Final NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	52	10	16	120	339	184
Boston	51	22	5	107	330	235
N.Y. Rangers	47	25	8	102	297	208
Buffalo	37	27	14	88	257	219
Detroit	37	29	12	86	266	243
Toronto	27	41	10	64	247	279
Vancouver	23	47	9	55	253	328
N.Y. Islanders	12	60	6	30	170	347

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	42	27	9	93	284	225
Philadelphia	37	30	11	85	288	256
Minnesota	37	30	11	85	253	230
St. Louis	32	34	12	76	233	251
Pittsburgh	32	37	9	73	224	265
Los Angeles	31	38	11	73	232	245
Atlanta	25	38	15	65	191	230
California	16	46	16	48	201	323

Sunday's Games

Detroit 3, New York 3 (Boucha, Redmond, Ecclestone; Fairbairn, Ratelle, Hadfield).

Buffalo 3, St. Louis 1 (Perreault, Mickey, Lorentz; Merrick).

Toronto 4, Chicago 4 (Thomson, Jarry, Ferguson, Ullman; Redmond, White, Mikita, Korolly).

Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 4 (Harbaruk, Polis, Shack, McDonough, Pronovost; Clarke, Schultz 2, MacLeish).

N.Y. Islanders 4, Atlanta Flames 4 (Miller, Marchitto; Nystrom, Harris; Comeau, Richard, Leiter, Stewart).

Montreal 5, Boston 3 (F. Mahovlich 2, Leperriere, Wilson, Lemaire; Marcotte 2, Hodge).



Chi Chi Rodriguez

. . . strong finish.

Rodriguez Final-Round 66 Wins Wet Event by 1 Stroke

GREENSBORO, N.C. April 2 (AP).—Chi Chi Rodriguez, a 120-pounder, swaggered out of the muddy pack with a five-under-par 66 today and won the rain-plagued $210,000 Greater Greensboro Open golf tournament.

Rodriguez, a 37-year-old Puerto Rican, came from two strokes off the pace to post a 267 total, 17 under par, on the soggy 7,021-yard Sedgefield Country Club course.

The tournament is the last regular tour event before the famed Masters in Augusta, Ga., this weekend. It was delayed one day by 1 1/2 inches of rain that washed out Saturday's round and forced cancellation of the first half of yesterday's double round.

The course still was wet and heavy today and the players were allowed to lift, clean and place the ball in the fairway and through the green.

The victory, worth $42,000, was the seventh of Rodriguez's 14-year career on the pro tour. It came by a single stroke over Lou Graham and Ken Still, tied for second at 268.

Still closed with a seven-under-par 64 that included 11 one-putt greens, and the disappointed Graham had a 69.

It was the third week in a row that Graham had challenged and failed by one shot. He was just one stroke away from the winner in the last two tour events at Jacksonville and New Orleans and shared the third-round lead with Billy Casper here.

At 270 were Gay Brewer and Casper, who had a final-round 71.

The victory by Rodriguez, already assured a place in the Masters, smashed the hopes of Lee Elder, who had sought to become the first black player in the Masters. Elder finished with a 12-under-par 272 total after a closing-round 68.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Billy Casper	67-64-68—199
Lou Graham	68-64-67—199
Chi Chi Rodriguez	62-68-67—201
Doug Sanders	65-68-69—202
Rod Funseth	66-68-68—202
Sam Snead	66-67-70—203
Mike Hill	68-68-67—203
George Knudson	68-68-68—203
Lee Elder	64-72-68—204
Jim Jamieson	67-70-67—204
Bobby Nichols	66-71-67—204
Jim Wiechers	71-67-66—204
Ken Still	69-65-70—204
Tom Kite	71-68-65—204

Indoor Shot Put Record Set By Oldfield in a Pro Meet

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2 (AP).—Brian Oldfield bettered the world indoor shot put record with a throw of 69 feet 11 1/2 inches last night and Kip Keino gave professional track its fastest mile, 4 minutes 4.4 seconds, despite losing Jim Ryun as an opponent in the third official meet of the young International Track Association.

The record performance by Oldfield was the highlight of the meet, which drew a crowd of only 6,365 fans, the smallest turnout so far for the pros, to the Cow Palace.

A Keino-Ryun battle in the mile was to have been the major attraction, but Ryun twisted a hip muscle warming up as he dodged a youngster seeking his autograph. Keino won easily over Kerry Ellison and Keith Munson, his only competition, and ran 1.6 seconds less than the old pro mark he shared with Ryun.

The night's other winners included Olympian Lee Evans, who took the 500-meter run in 1:03.4, and Australian Chris Fisher, first in the 1,000-yard run in 2:06.9. They also established ITA records.

High jumper John Radetich cleared 7-4 but missed three attempts at 7-5, which would have topped his own unofficial world indoor record of 7-4 3/4.

Oldfield won on the last of his six shot put attempts and picked up a bonus of $500 for breaking the indoor mark. First place in each ITA event is worth $500.

Oldfield, a 270-pounder from Elgin, Ill., beat the mark of *68-9 1/2 set recently by amateur* George Woods.

Hurdler Leon Coleman also remained undefeated as a pro, nipping Lance Babb in the 60-yard hurdles. Both were timed in 7.1 seconds.

Former UCLA sprinter Warren Edmondson suffered his first pro defeat as Jean-Louis Ravelomanantsoa of the Malagasy Republic set an ITA record by winning the 60-yard dash in 6 seconds flat. Edmondson was second at 6.1.

Bob Hayes, a flanker with the Dallas Cowboys of the National Football League, nipped New York Giants defensive back Richmond Flowers in a special 40-yard dash for pro football players. Both were timed in 4.5 seconds.

Baseball Deals

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BALTIMORE—Sent Dave Leonhard, Wayne Garland, Jesse Jefferson, Don Hood and Bill Kirkpatrick, pitchers, to Rochester farm club in International League; returned Mike Johnson, pitcher, to Cincinnati's Indianapolis farm club of the American Association.

Montreal's Pitcher Outduels Carlton in Exhibition Baseball

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP).—Montreal's Ernie McAnally allowed four hits in eight innings yesterday, outdueling National League Cy Young Award-winner Steve Carlton as the Expos defeated the Philadelphia Phillies, 3-0, in exhibition baseball.

McAnally retired the first 15 batters before Bob Boone broke the streak with a single. Carlton gave up one run and four hits in seven innings.

There were several other shutouts along the exhibition trail.

Stan Bahnsen pitched six shutout innings and smacked a double to set up both runs as the Chicago White Sox beat the St. Louis Cardinals, 2-0. Steve Dunning hurled six innings and Mike Hedlund and Ed Farmer completed a seven-hitter and Jerry Kenney drove in both runs with an infield out and a double as the Cleveland Indians defeated the San Diego Padres, 2-0.

The San Francisco Giants rapped Oakland's Vida Blue for seven runs in five innings en route to a 10-9 victory over the A's. Blue, who was a holdout until last week, was shelled for 10 hits, including two triples and four doubles.

Ben Ogilvie triggered a three-run third inning with the first of his three hits and the Boston Red Sox held on for a 6-5 victory over the Detroit Tigers despite a pair of homers by Willie Horton.

Home runs by Johnny Bench, Larry Stahl and Cesar Geronimo accounted for all of Cincinnati's runs as the Reds defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates, 4-1.

The Baltimore Orioles and Atlanta Braves combined for seven home runs among 27 hits but had to settle for a 9-9 standoff when the game was called after 14 innings by curfew. Mark Belanger, Merv Rettenmund, Don Baylor and Terry Crowley connected for the Orioles, Dave Johnson, Johnny Oates and Marty Perez for the Braves.

Elliott Maddox and Vic Harris hit home runs and Rico Carty drove in three runs with a double and single as the Texas Rangers defeated the Kansas City Royals, 8-6.

Nolan Ryan went all the way, hurling a two-hitter, as the California Angels edged the Los Angeles Dodgers, 2-1. Ryan, who won 19 games last year as the major league strikeout leader, fanned eight and allowed only two singles.

Gorman Rallies To Beat Kodes

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, April 2 (AP).—Tom Gorman overcame a shaky start and defeated Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5, to win the $50,000 World Championship Tennis tournament here yesterday.

Gorman picked up 10 points in the professional tour's B section standings, giving him a chance to become one of the four players from the B group who will join the four top men from the A tour in the singles championship at Dallas, May 9 to 13.

Gorman now has 18 points, placing him seventh in the B standings after seven tournaments. Kodes got seven points for his second-place finish, leaving him in fifth place.

echs, Defending Champs, se to Swedes in Hockey

SCOW, April 2 (UPI).—A ng Swedish squad scored oals in the final period to- upset defending champion oslovakia, 2-0, in the world ockey championships.

Soderstroem slid a rebound Czech goalie Jiri Holecek 5 minutes 30 seconds left ty. Tord Lindstroem drove clincher for Sweden three minutes later when he took Inge Hammarstroem's rebound and drove it past the startled Holecek.

Sweden's victory, their second straight, put them in first place with the Soviet Union, which today routed Finland, 8-2.

The Swedes outscrambled the sluggish Czechs from the opening horn. The world champions, who had trouble getting started in their opener against Poland Saturday, had more of the same problems today.

The harder checking Swedish club, which beat the Czechs once earlier this season, repeatedly rattled the Czech defense, which at times was unable to clear out of its own zone.

Only 47 seconds into the Soviet-Finland game, Vladimir Petrov passed to Valeri Kharlamov who flipped the puck past goalie Jorma Valtonen.

Vladimir Shadrin and Petrov added first-period goals as the Russians put on the pressure. The Finns could mount only a few ineffectual counterattacks that were *fended off by goalie Alex*ander Sidelnikov.

In the second period, Vyacheslav Anisin made it 4-0 when he stick-handled through a pair of Finnish defenders and scored.

But Finland came fighting back when Veli-Pekka Ketola beat Sidelnikov halfway through the period. Four and one-half minutes later, Henry Leppa picked up his own rebound and scored to pull the Finns to within two goals of the Soviets.

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

delphia 4, Winnipeg 2 (Plumb, ell, Lawson, Lacroix; Rizzuto, land).

ton 6, Ottawa 3 (Taylor 2, rs, Labossiere, Hall, Carleton, Conacher).

land 5, Chicago 1 (Jarrett, y, Pinder, Pumple, Wiste; ian).

England 8, Quebec 3 (Selwood, r 3, Dorey, Byers, French, G. Harvey, Gaudette, Roy).

he Scoreboard

F—At San Antonio, Texas, Betsy withstood a charge by Betty ndt to win the $4,500 first prize $20,000 Alamo Ladies Open at ake Golf Club. Miss Cullen, 34, inate of Oklahoma University who her ninth year on the Ladies sional Golf Association tour, shot e-over-par 76 to go with earlier s of 69 and 73 for a 218 total. Burfeindt finished with a 77 for total, which earned her the runcheck of $3,400. Sandra Palmer ed third at 221, followed by LPGA of Farmer Mickey Wright, 222, andra Post, 223.

NIS—At Tucson, Ariz., Kerry Mel- of Australia defeated Nancy Richey of the United States, 6-3, 6-3, to e $25,000 Virginia Slims pro tour- nt.

TRACK AND FIELD—At Los Angeles, Sam Colson of Kansas threw the javelin 288 feet 8 inches, but UCLA, *defending National Collegiate champion,* scored 108 points to rout Tennessee and the Jayhawks in a triangular meet. Tennessee had 44 points and Kansas 40.

The UCLA athletes turned in strong early season performances to win 14 of the 18 events. Hurdler Charles Rich won the 120 high in 13.7 seconds and triple jumper Harry Freeman leaped 53.1. *Pole vaulter François Tracanelli* of France proved he is rapidly approaching peak form by soaring 17-5.

Dave Schuller and Roger Freberg got off lifetime bests of 60-10 1/4 and 59-5 to finish 1-2 in the shotput over Kansas' Rudy Guevarra, who was third at 58-11 1/4.

The Scoreboard

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Some Crimes Are Up

WASHINGTON.—The good news in Washington last week was that crime had dropped in the capital by 50 percent. There is some question about the figures released because certain crimes committed in Washington were not included in the statistics. Had they been, the optimism about the decline might be considered premature.



Buchwald

Here are some of the crimes *not* reported in Washington in 1972.

House breaking at the Watergate was up 100 percent.

Illegal bugging of politicians increased 73 percent. While officials explained that the upsurge in this crime was due to a presidential election year, law and order advocates feel the rate of illegal bugging will continue because of the permissiveness of bleeding heart Justice Department lawyers.

Acts of perjury in front of grand juries. Senate committees and in civil cases reached an all-time high, surpassing even the record made during the four years of the Harding administration.

Attempts to intimidate witnesses and obstruct justice were up 23 percent.

Destruction of subpoenaed documents and paper shredding of crucial evidence increased 33 percent.

The rape of public television continued unabated and blackmail of TV station owners broke all previous records.

Administration assaults on the networks were up 43 percent over 1971.

Crimes of passion against newspaper correspondents hit new record highs and the mugging of news sources tripled under the Nixon administration.

Armed robbery of the American taxpayer by the military-industrial complex showed a 34 percent rise over 1971—a previous record year for this type of crime. Because very few of the military-industrial complex holdups are reported, law enforcement experts do not see any chance that this type of crime will go down. (When one government employee reported that Lockheed was robbing the public blind, he was immediately fired.)

Although more police have been added in Washington, pollution violators have been getting away with murder. It is now estimated that there are 14,901 unsolved pollution crimes on the books, with an average of 75 being committed every day.

While street crime was down, crimes associated with executive privilege were up by 13 percent.

Political fund-raising frauds also broke all records, but there have been no prosecutions by the government because of a shortage of watchdogs.

Illegal arrests of demonstrators were down, thanks to the end of the Vietnam war, but unconstitutional surveillance of American citizens continued to rise.

Bribery in the form of campaign contributions doubled during 1972, and the smuggling of cash contributions across state lines for immoral purposes increased by 74 percent.

Aggravated assaults on Congress by the President were up 54 percent and premeditated vetoes of legislation broke all records.

While President Nixon has expressed concern with the increases in all types of crime, he still considers criticism of his administration the number one crime problem in the country today. It has become so serious *that he is studying the possibility* of bringing back capital punishment.

French Ready-to-Wear Cites Fashion Leaders

PARIS, April 2 (IHT).—Winners of the 2d annual Epingle d'Or (Golden Pin) award, sponsored by the French ready-to-wear industry, are two Americans, a Canadian and an Italian.

Pat McColl of Women's Wear Daily won the journalist's citation. Other Epingles d'Or went to Charles Lallouz, president of Etablissements Rive Gauche, Montreal; Robert Sakowitz of Sakowitz, Houston; and Angelo Maestralli, president of Harvest, Milan. Presentations were made tonight at Laurent, a Paris restaurant.

Many Aspects of an Exhibition

By Emily Genauer

WASHINGTON.—There are countless fascinating aspects to the exhibition of impressionist and post-impressionist paintings loaned by the Soviet Union to Washington's National Gallery. In the final analysis it is the quality of the works which makes the exhibition important.

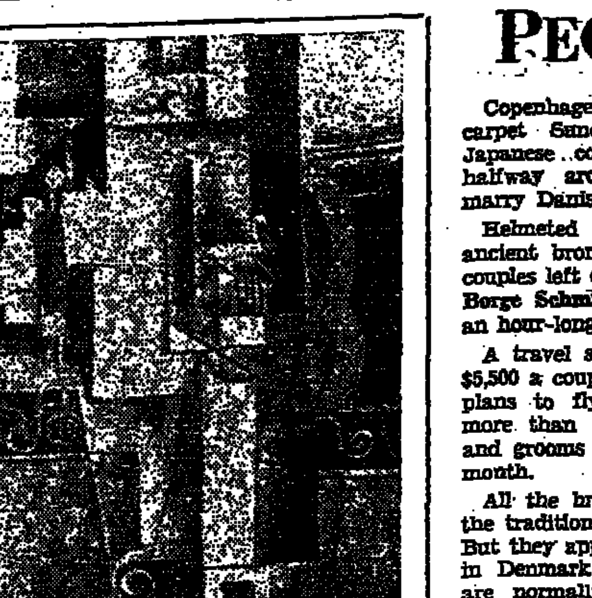
This, of course, is as it should be. But it still comes as something of a surprise. Not that one would expect anything less than quality of 41 pictures from the famed collections of the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow, which went on view this weekend. But the fact that they have never before been permitted to come to the United States would have seemed to be the greatest source of excitement. To many visitors they will be colored illustrations in the standard books on Matisse, Gauguin, Picasso, Van Gogh, Cezanne, Monet and Renoir suddenly come to life. That is a boon not to be underestimated.

The truth is, nevertheless, that loans of their treasures by the Russians have not, *in recent years*, been all that rare. Travelers fortunate enough to have seen such a memorable exhibition as the Matisse retrospective in Paris two summers ago, will be meeting some old friends in Washington. Other works turned up, if memory serves, in the world's fair exhibitions held in Brussels a *few* years ago, and after that in Montreal. Last summer virtually the whole lot in Washington now was exhibited in the Kroller-Muller Museum in Otterlo, near Amsterdam.

Clearly, then, the big news is not the beginning of a thaw in the old Soviet Union cultural freeze. The present show, negotiated by the American businessman and art collector, Armand Hammer, board chairman of Occidental Petroleum, is, beyond any doubt, a tremendous step forward, by far the greatest yet taken.

Another interesting extra-pictorial aspect of the exhibition at the National Gallery is that, with two exceptions, these pictures which are the great glory of Soviet Russia were originally bought by a pair of pre-Revolutionary capitalists called Ivan Morozov and Sergei Shchukin as early as the turn of the century. They were nationalized by the government by order of Lenin in 1918 and 1919, and both collectors fled to Paris.

The National Gallery—in the interests of scholarship alone, one wonders?—hung the pictures from Russia in three galleries, and then filled the surrounding galleries with works from its own collections by almost the same roster of artists, whose works were bought and eventually presented to the museum by American millionaires such as Averell Harriman, Chester Dale and Adolph Lewisohn. In comparison, "ours" look so very good (except for the Gauguins, which the National Gallery can't touch), that one is almost embarrassed to suspect a subtle put-down. One also reflects on the fact that all the collectors—both Russians and Americans—were capitalists, but that they did not have to be to buy such works as these at the time that they did. They had to have a feel, an eye and courage to buy Matisse and Picasso in 1904 and some of the impressionists even earlier.



Picasso's "Violin and Glass" (1913), at the National Gallery.



Cézanne's "Study of the Bathers" (c. 1890), on loan in Washington.

An old photograph of Shchukin's dining room in 1910 shows no less than 14 Tahitian Gauguins on its walls. By 1914 he owned 50 cubist pictures by Picasso, many of them bought when their paint was still wet. The thought is mind-boggling. By 1911 Shchukin brought Matisse up to Moscow to paint two murals for him, "Musique," and "La Danse." Virtually no Americans, apart from Gertrude Stein and her brothers Leo and Michael, the Baltimore Cone sisters, and John Quinn, New York's Tammany lawyer-politician, were *that* adventurous or that divinely and clairvoyantly mad. Our millionaires tended to wait—and then buy old masters. No less than 21 of the greatest of the treasures in the Hermitage Gallery were bought in 1930 and 1931 by Andrew Mellon, when the Soviet Union needed hard foreign currency to pay off short-term loans.

They were acquired, *interestingly enough*, through the Knoedler Galleries, New York—where the 41 Soviet paintings will be on view from May 3.

Unless the plexiglass shadowboxes in which, for safety's sake, they are hung (as they were not, at preview time) obscure their virtues, the pictures will come not, it must be admitted, as block-busters, but still as a collection of very special joys.

They make splendid show, particularly interesting in the context of the National Gallery, where they offer interesting comparisons *with works already there*. And if they leave us feeling just a little smug, no matter. But keep in mind that they represent not even a sip but just a lip-wetting, as it were, of the treasures which make visiting the Hermitage and Pushkin museums an experience beyond imagining.

PEOPLE: *12 Japanese Couples Marry in 'Viking' Style*

Copenhagen rolled out the red carpet Sunday for 12 young Japanese couples who traveled halfway around the world to marry Danish-style.

Helmeted "Vikings" sounded ancient bronze horns as the 12 couples left city hall after mayor Borge Schmidt married them in an hour-long ceremony.

A travel service organized the $5,500 a couple wedding trip and plans to fly another batch of more than 100 Japanese brides and grooms to Copenhagen next month.

All the brides except one left the traditional kimonos at home. But they appeared unaware that in Denmark long white gowns are normally for church weddings. At the lavish Danish wedding dinner at a country inn, many of the couples cautiously sipped red wine, then asked for soft drinks. "It's not cheaper this way, but I always wanted to go to Europe and have a European honeymoon," said Maotake Hisamatsu, a 24-year-old Tokyo office employee.



AP.

Japanese bride is congratulated by Copenhagen Mayor Boerge Schmidt.

* * *

A court in Bolzano, Italy, has granted Karolina Mutz a divorce from Franz Settopera, her husband of 33 years, but it's going to cost her $35 a month. She works, he is unemployed and in poor health, so, said the court, she must pay him alimony.

* * *

A 5-year-old West Highland terrier, Ch. Purston Pinmoney Pedler, an English import, won the best in show Sunday at the 33d International Kennel Club show at the Chicago stockyards. Pedler, owned by Mrs. B.G. Frame, *of Indianapolis*, became the first Westy to ever capture the Chicago dog award.

* * *

Stage star Mary Martin has decided to leave Brazil and return to the United States because of the recent death of her husband, Richard Halliday, friends say. Miss Martin, 59, has been living for three years on a farm near the central Brazilian city of Anapolis. Her husband died March 3 at a nearby hospital. "She will continue to own the ranch and return to Brazil periodically." Miss Martin's lawyer, David Warshaw, said Sunday.

* * *

The head of an Italian-American organization has sent Marlon Brando a letter saying there was a "blatant contradiction" between his role in "The Godfather" and his support of Indians. Brando won an Oscar for his portrayal of an aging Mafia don in the movie, but refused *to accept it* because he said Hollywood over the years had maligned American Indians.

* * *

A dandelion-green omelet and deep-fried pecans topped with a mushroom sauce took top culinary honors in a weekend contest to find the best meatless recipes. Called the Nixonburger burn-off, the competition was sponsored by the New Canaan, Conn., Democratic committee, to dramatize the rising price of meat and to offer practical ways to cut grocery bills by using more meat substitutes. Patricia Brooks, committee chairman, said the prize-winning dishes and the three runners-up, all of which are served on hamburger rolls, were sealed in plastic bags and sent to the White House. Sharing first place were the dandelion omelet entered by Marie Tramontana of New Canaan and the fried pecan dish prepared by Clarissa *Altemose of Norwalk*.

SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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